The Outlook

Volume 83 Saturday, June 16, 1906 Number 7

CONTENTS

THE WEEK

The Packing-House Investigation 341
Mr. Smoot and Other Senators 344
Proper Naturalization at Last 345
Corporation Gifts to Political Campaigns 345
The Condition of National Legislation .. 346
The Pennsylvania State Nominations ... 347
The Oregon State Election 348
Coal Mine Workers 348
Prize-Fighting Suppressed 349
Light on Shakespeare 350
The Crapsey Case 350

EDITORIALS

Has America the Right of Self-Defense? 351
International Debt Collecting 354
The Teaching of Peace 355
Immortality 357
The Spectator 358

CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

San Francisco Catching Her Breath 361
By a Staff Correspondent

Labor in the Chicago Stock-Yards 366
By William Hard

Impressions of a Careless Traveler: A Composite Photograph 373

Peace Teaching in American Schools and Colleges 376
By Edwin D. Mead

Socialistic Campaigning in an Old French Village 382
By Mildred Minturn

COMMENT ON CURRENT BOOKS 386

LETTERS TO THE OUTLOOK 388

THE OUTLOOK is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one. It is published every Saturday—fifty-two issues a year. The fourth issue in each month is an Illustrated Magazine Number, containing about twice as many pages as the regular weekly issue, and many pictures.

PRICE.—The subscription price is Three Dollars a year, payable in advance. Ten cents a copy.

POSTAGE IS PREPAID by the publishers for all subscriptions in the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Philippine Islands, Guam, Porto Rico, Tutuila (Samoa), Shanghai, Canal Zone, Cuba, Canada, and Mexico. For all other countries in the Postal Union add $1.56 for postage.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old address must be given. The notice should be sent one week before the change is to take effect.

DISCONTINUANCES.—If a subscriber wishes his copy of The Outlook discontinued at the expiration of his subscription, notice to that effect should be sent. Otherwise it is assumed that a continuance of the subscription is desired.

HOW TO REMIT.—Remittances should be sent by Draft on New York, Express-Order, or Money-Order, payable to order of THE OUTLOOK COMPANY. Cash should be sent in Registered Letter.

LETTERS should be addressed:

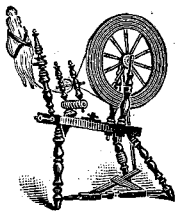
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
287 Fourth Avenue, New York

Chicago Office, 1436 Marquette Building

Copyright, 1906, by the Outlook Company. Entered as second-class matter in the New York Post-Office.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Established Half a Century



Reg. Trade-Mark

McCUTCHEON'S
"THE LINEN STORE"

Housekeeping Linens
For Summer Homes, Yachts and Camps

In the medium-priced Linens appropriate for this purpose we have a very attractive collection at the following prices:

Bleached Damask
A large assortment of handsome designs; 68 inches wide, 75c. and 85c. per yard; 72 inches wide, $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75 yard.

Napkins to Match, per dozen
Breakfast Size, $1.75, 2.25, 2.75, 3.00.
Dinner Size, $3.00, 4.00, 5.00.

Table Cloths
2x2 yds., $2.00, 2.25, 2.50, 3.00.
2x2½, $2.50, 2.75, 3.00, 3.50.
2½x2½, $4.25, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50.
2½x3, $5.00, 6.00, 7.50, 8.00.

Linen Towels, per dozen
Hemmed Huck, $1.50, 2.50, 3.00.
Hemstitched Huck, $3.00, 4.00, 6.00.

Hemstitched Linen Sheets (pair)
Single Bed Size, $4.50, 5.50, 6.50, 7.00.
Double Bed Size, $6.00, 7.50, 8.00, 9.00.

Linen Pillow Cases
$1.00, 1.25, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75, and 2.00 pair.

Light Weight Quilts
Single Bed Size, $1.25, 1.50, 2.25, 2.50.
Double Bed Size, $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00.

Summer Blankets
Single Bed Size, $4.00, 4.50, 6.00, 7.00.
Double Bed Size, $4.75, 6.00, 7.00, 8.50.

Bath Towels
Hemmed White Cotton, of good size, 25c., 35c., 50c. each.

Mail Orders have our prompt attention.

14 West 23d Street, New York

Intending purchasers of a *strictly first-class* Piano should not fail to examine the merits of

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SOHMER

It is the special favorite of the refined and cultured musical public on account of its unsurpassed tone-quality, unequaled durability, elegance of design and finish. Catalogue mailed on application.

THE SOHMER-CECILIAN INSIDE PLAYER SURPASSES ALL OTHERS

Favorable Terms to Responsible Parties

SOHMER & COMPANY

Warerooms Cor. 5th Ave. 22d St. NEW YORK

The Best TONIC

For the restoration of energy and vitality; the relief of mental and nervous exhaustion, impaired digestion or appetite, there is no remedy so beneficial as

HORSFORD'S Acid Phosphate
(Non-Alcoholic.)

It is a scientific and carefully prepared preparation of the phosphates that provides the tonic and nerve food needed to improve the general health.

If your druggist can't supply you, send 25 cents to RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I., for sample bottle, postage paid.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1906

The Packing-House Investigation

"Revolting" is the word which President Roosevelt uses to describe the conditions shown to exist by the investigation of the stock-yards and packing-houses in Chicago made by Mr. James B. Reynolds and Labor Commissioner Charles P. Neill. As was stated in the last issue of The Outlook, their report appeared on Monday of last week. In transmitting it to Congress the President sent a special message urging the enactment of the bill bearing Senator Beveridge's name, which provides for a drastic inspection of the preparation of meat. The report of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds is the result of two and a half weeks spent in the investigation in Chicago. As the President's commissioners say in that report, they make no statement that was not verified by their "personal examination." The statements they make are specific, and although they mention no names, they state with detail what came under their observation. The report is necessarily disagreeable reading: it confirms the impression that has been made by the unofficial statements which have appeared within the last two weeks in the public prints. Filth and unsanitary conditions they found before entering the buildings; the pavements are such as to retain the accumulated refuse; dead animals they saw left lying on the platforms. "The only excuse," they report, "given for delay in the removal was that so often heard—the expense." Within the buildings the conditions they describe are such that regard for decency makes only a brief summary possible in these columns. Walls, rafters, and supports, and usually the floors, are of wood. In many rooms the floors are "soaked and slimy." Light and ventilation are wretched. Of many of the inside rooms the commissioners say "they may be best described as vaults in which the air rarely changes." Even in outside rooms they found windows so dirty and walls so dingy that the light penetrated only twenty or thirty feet. "Usually the workers," they say, "toil without relief in a humid atmosphere heavy with the odors of rotten wood, decayed meats, stinking offal and entrails." Tables, carts, tubs, and other receptacles they also found in most cases to be of wood, and "frequently found water-soaked, only half cleansed, and with meat scraps and grease accumulations adhering to their sides, and collecting dirt." Such sanitary conveniences for the workingmen and workingwomen as they found were of the vilest. What they say with regard to the arrangement of the toilet facilities within the packing-houses we do not care here to repeat. It is sufficient to say that these facilities are about as bad as can be well imagined. Those who care to know the facts on this aspect of the subject can find them frankly stated in the report itself. The existence of such repulsive arrangements, or rather lack of arrangements, in establishments for the preparation of food is enough alone to justify the enactment of the most drastic legislation that can be framed. No business interests can outweigh considerations of health and decency. The commissioners affirm that even in the newer buildings the defects of the earlier structures are not remedied. The only model buildings to be found are one office building and two for cooling, storage, and sales purposes. It is gratifying to learn that in New York City one establishment is in "impressive contrast" to those investigated in Chicago. Well ventilated and lighted, with ceiling and walls of cement, with steel cross-beams and supports, with the lower walls covered with white porcelain brick, with the floor

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

paved with bluestone and well drained, the slaughtering-room is capable of being so thoroughly cleansed that "in not more than fifteen minutes . . . all perceptible odor and traces of the work" were removed. Similar conditions exist throughout the whole establishment. We regret that the report did not give its name.

❀

The Packing-House Investigation
The Handling of the Meat

As revolting as the buildings and their condition were, the commissioners found the way in which the meat products were handled in Chicago to be equally repugnant. The meat that is to be sold in bulk, which is the form in which an overwhelming proportion of the meat is distributed, is handled with regard to cleanliness; but the commissioners report that "the parts that are sent from the cooling-room to those departments of the packing-houses in which various forms of meat products are prepared are handled with no regard whatever for cleanliness." In other words, apart from the indecent and unwholesome surroundings, the offensiveness is to be found principally in the processes of preparing the canned meats. The commissioners describe the workers' aprons as being "as a rule, indescribably filthy." Against these aprons and even dirtier clothing the commissioners saw the meat constantly pressed. The habits of the workers themselves, accustomed as they are to a most degrading environment, are such as to make the conveyance of tuberculosis and other disease germs most easy. As the meat is shoveled from the floors, piled on tables, and pushed to and fro in box carts, it is liable to gather dirt and disease. When the commissioners called attention to this fact, "it was always the reply," they report, "that this meat would afterwards be cooked," and thus sterilized; but the commissioners add that this is not always the case. The commissioners, in commenting on the present method of inspection, declare, first, that it is most rigorous where it is least needed—namely, at the time of killing. It is while the meat is being handled that it is made noisome. They found, for instance, stale meat scraps, and even bits of rope and other rubbish, being shoveled into barrels or set aside into heaps to be ground up to be used in canned goods. The cans that contain this sort of material bear labels stating that "the contents of this package have been inspected according to the Act of Congress of March 3, 1891. Quality Guaranteed." As a matter of fact, all that has been inspected is the carcass of the animal at the time of killing; and the Government, of course, does not guarantee the quality. Inspection, moreover, does not apply to the health and comfort of the laborers. "The various departments," say the commissioners, "are under the direct control of superintendents who claim to use full authority in dealing with the employees and who seem to ignore all considerations except those of the account book." That this fact is not only a menace to the social conditions of the community, but also to the physical well-being of the people of the Nation, the commissioners recognize in these words:

> The neglect on the part of their employers to recognize or provide for the requirements of cleanliness and decency of the employees must have an influence that cannot be exaggerated in lowering the morals and discouraging cleanliness on the part of the workers employed in the packing-houses. The whole situation as we saw it in these huge establishments tends necessarily and inevitably to the moral degradation of thousands of workers, who are forced to spend their working hours under conditions that are entirely unnecessary and unpardonable, and which are a constant menace not only to their own health, but to the health of those who use the food products prepared by them.

The commissioners note, moreover, that the care which is taken with the meat for export to foreign countries is lacking with regard to meat that is destined for domestic use. A microscopic examination of hogs to be exported to Germany is made, but no such inspection of those killed for the American market. The recommendations of the commissioners are practically all included in the Beveridge bill, which we outlined last week.

❀

The Packers' Reply

In answer to the commissioners' allegations, eight great packing concerns of Chicago have issued a joint statement. In the first place, they emphatically

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

assert that "every pound of meat in our packing-houses comes from animals which are inspected and passed by trained veterinary agents of the Department of Agriculture. . . . Every animal or carcass that does not pass this rigid inspection is condemned and disposed of under the personal supervision of the agents of the United States Department of Agriculture." This fact, they say, however, is "reluctantly admitted" in the report. They declare that they have been "believers in rigid animal and meat inspection since inspection was first inaugurated," and that they have shown their belief in it by discarding a million dollars' worth of animals a year which have been bought as healthy, and then "condemned on inspection after slaughter." "It is to be regretted," the packers say, "that Messrs. Neill and Reynolds did not get a practical light on their subject before writing a report in which it is apparently assumed that blood, grease, and other every-day incidents of slaughtering are dirt." Yet the only reply they make to such testimony as that which concerns the disgusting state of the so-called sanitary conveniences is to call attention to a report made by two professors of the University of Illinois, who did not see the horrible conditions described, who noticed "only one man expectorate," and he a "Government official," and who remark that "any one having any connection with the actual work has no use for dress suits or kid gloves." The packing concerns assert that they have "satisfied doctors, chemists, sanitarians, and official investigators from practically every civilized nation on earth" that their houses are clean, their methods sanitary, and their products wholesome; that their houses have been "show places" for visitors from all the world; and they cite among other cases the sale of canned meats to the Japanese army which was arranged after inspection by Japanese officials. They say that "hasty, ill-digested, intemperate criticism" of the business strikes at "every farmer who raises a hog, a sheep, or a steer for market." They deprecate the notion that they are in this statement attempting "to hide behind the farmer." At least one body of farmers, the Washington State Grange, does not intend that they should, for it has telegraphed the President repudiating "the reported attempt of the attorney for certain corporate interests to speak for the farmers of this country" in opposition to his efforts to remedy conditions in the packing-houses. The packers' reply is presumably the strongest that can be offered in refutation of the specific allegations of the President's agents, for they would certainly not have failed to deny them with equally specific detail if they could have done so. Their case would have been stronger if they had kept silence.

❀

"The Awakening of Packingtown"

In the meantime the Chicago packers have been energetically cleaning their establishments. New lavatories and toilet-rooms, some better quarters for at least certain groups of workers, new pavements, and plans for other changes are already in evidence. These efforts at renovation are reported not only in the daily press, but also by a witness whom the President describes as "competent and trustworthy." The President has transmitted a letter from this witness to Mr. Wadsworth, the Chairman of the House Committee which has the Meat Inspection Bill under consideration. The Committee has been cross-examining the President's agents as well as hearing statements on behalf of the packers. To this Committee the President has also transmitted two reports of an investigation made by the Department of Agriculture before that of Messrs. Neill and Reynolds. He has also pointed out that the Neill-Reynolds report is itself only preliminary, and that the investigation is still unfinished. Before receiving his agents' report he had already, he announces, ordered that the labels placed upon the packages should state only that the carcass had been inspected. The President adds that if thorough inspection of all the processes is not secured by legislation, he "shall feel compelled to order that inspection labels and certificates on canned products shall not be used hereafter." The President adduces another argument, besides that to which we referred last week, for putting the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

expense of inspection upon the packing-houses. He says, "If this is not done, the whole purpose of the law can at any time be defeated through an insufficient appropriation," but adds, "If it were no for this consideration, I should favor the Government paying for the inspection." As we said, however, last week, another consideration is equally decisive, namely, that every person doing business should bear the burden of making his own business safe to the public. The President's communications to Congress and the testimony he has made public have stimulated the meat-packers into making the beginning of certain reforms which should never have been necessary, and which should now be made thorough and permanent by law.

❀

Proposed Amendments to the Beveridge Bill

If the packers have their way, Senator Beveridge's bill for the inspection of the packing-houses which passed the Senate, and which we outlined last week, will be made ineffective. This would be done principally by changing the bill so that the inspection would be not mandatory but discretionary, and by charging the cost of inspection not to the packers but to the Government. It does not seem possible that public opinion will permit the packers to have their way altogether. It is not impossible, however, that the House will amend the bill in several important particulars. Among the amendments seriously considered are these: to provide that the cost be paid by the Government, except that any inadequacy of appropriation be supplied by fees from the packers; to alter the phraseology of the bill so that the sanitary provisions will be more clearly based upon the Constitutional right of Congress to control inter-State commerce; to permit certain "unsound" animals, such as those suffering from superficial bruises or broken legs, to be used for food; to limit the prohibition of the use of preservatives and dyes to such as are unwholesome, apparently thus permitting those which intend to deceive; and, finally, to permit small concerns, as well as farmers, to slaughter without inspection. Changes in phraseology and in some minor details may be advisable, but any alteration in the general principles of the bill (and among these is certainly the provision which puts the cost upon the packers) will only delay the restoration of confidence in the meat products of America. By this agitation which the packers have brought upon themselves, not only has American business lost some of its foreign market, but also the American people have lost what is of far more importance, a good deal of their reputation for character. Stopping the agitation will recover neither the market nor the reputation. The only intelligent as well as right course for the American people to pursue is to prove by vigorous National action their belief in wholesomeness and decency. The right of the Nation thus to protect itself is discussed in another column.

❀

Mr. Smoot and Other Senators

As we stated last week, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections voted to recommend that Senator Smoot's seat be declared vacant. On Monday of this week the majority and minority reports were presented in the Senate, by Senator Burrows, the Chairman, and Senator Foraker, respectively. The majority base their recommendations on the fact, which they regard as substantiated, that Mr. Smoot comes to the Senate, "not as the accredited representative of the State of Utah, . . . but as the choice of the hierarchy which controls the Church and has usurped the functions of the State in said State of Utah." This hierarchy, they declare, is proved to have defied the State and the United States by promoting polygamy. The report summarizes the evidence, and declares that the allegiance to the hierarchy which Mr. Smoot has voluntarily accepted "would seem to be wholly incompatible with the duty which Mr. Smoot as a member of the United States Senate would owe to the Nation." The minority in their report declare Mr. Smoot's character to be "irreproachable," and that as to his membership in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Mormon Church, he is "within his rights and privileges under the guaranty of religious freedom given by the Constitution;" they deny that the evidence shows that the allegiance owed by Mr. Smoot to the Mormon Church involves hostility to the United States or is paramount to his duty to the United States, and that he is not responsible for the illegal practice of polygamy. The issue is by these reports made clear: Is Mr. Smoot the subject of what is practically a foreign and hostile power? If he is, he has no business in the Senate; if he is not, there is no charge against him. It is therefore now a question of fact upon which the Senate is to decide.—— In the place in the Senate left vacant by the death of Senator Gorman, Governor Warfield, of Maryland, has appointed William Pinckney Whyte, who was Senator twenty-five years ago. He is eighty-two years of age, and can be expected to occupy the seat only temporarily. Senator Gorman's position as Democratic leader in the Senate has been filled by the election of Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky. In place of Senator Burton, who resigned in disgrace week before last, the Governor of Kansas at first appointed Mr. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. Upon his declination of the office Governor Hoch appointed Judge A. W. Benson.

❀

Proper Naturalization at Last

We are glad to chronicle the passage last week of the Naturalization Bill through the House of Representatives. It provides, first, that aliens applying for naturalization must be able to write their own language, and to read, speak, and understand the English language; applicants must further establish by affirmative evidence their good behavior for five years previous to the date of their petition; they must also satisfy the court that they are "attached to the principles of the Constitution" and well disposed to good order; the bill provides, secondly, that a bureau of the Department of Commerce and Labor shall have supervision of all naturalization, and shall have custody of complete records which are to be kept by the Bureau of Immigration; thirdly, that by a system of fees—five dollars for each applicant, in addition to which he must pay the usual fees for all witnesses subpœnaed at his request—the expense shall be borne by the beneficiaries; finally, that the Government may apply to the courts for the revocation of any certificate of citizenship obtained by fraud, and that the certificate of any naturalized person who, within five years from the date of his admission, takes up permanent residence in a foreign country shall be liable to cancellation, our diplomatic and consular service being employed to trace and identify such persons. These last-named provisions will, we trust, stop the scandalous practice, only too common, under which applicants with no intention of living in this country obtain citizenship solely because of the immunities and protection afforded them by it in their own or other countries. It should be a cause for mortification to all citizens that our State Department has been called upon so frequently to assert the rights of supposedly naturalized citizens, only to find that the claim of those citizens was founded on fraud, permitted by the negligence or indulgence of our own courts. It is no wonder that nearly every Secretary of State for forty years has complained of such a nuisance, while in the same period every President has urged Congress to reform the law which has made the nuisance possible. That law was passed in 1802, since which time the conditions of immigration and naturalization have patently changed, demanding a corresponding change in legislation. The bill now passed was drawn in accordance with the timely recommendation of the commission appointed by the President last year, Messrs. Gaillard Hunt, from the State Department, Milton D. Purdy, from the Department of Justice, and Richard K. Campbell, from the Department of Commerce. The bill establishes a rational uniform citizenship standard and should become law.

❀

Corporation Gifts to Political Campaigns

Last winter legislation providing for publicity of political campaign accounting and prohibiting corporation contributions to campaigns

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

was passed by the Legislatures of New York and other States. It is a satisfaction to report that last week a bill prohibiting similar contributions in National political campaigns was passed by the United States Senate. The bill provides:

> That it shall be unlawful for any National bank or any corporation organized by authority of any laws of Congress to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State Legislature of a United States Senator. Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000, and every officer or director of any corporation who shall consent to any contribution by the corporation in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding $1,000.

While severer penalties might well have been imposed, the best politicians, as well as the best representatives of the great corporations, unite with all other good citizens in expressing satisfaction at the passage of such a measure.

❀

The Condition of National Legislation

While the attention of the country has been for the past week chiefly directed to the bill for the inspection of slaughter-houses and meat-canning establishments, popular interest in other bills has not therefore lapsed. Pressure of public opinion has made Speaker Cannon feel it necessary to issue a statement assuring inquirers that he was not opposed to the Pure Food Bill. For years the House has been passing pure food measures, but has had its action negatived by the Senate. Now that the Senate has passed a pure food measure the House will find it difficult to convince the public that its duty is not immediately to confirm the Senate's action. When it is remembered that this bill is framed to protect consumers from particularly mean forms of fraud, the delay of the bill can reasonably be attributed only to the influence of those "interests" which thrive on deceit. In another case, however, the House has withstood pressure from special interests, and has passed unanimously the bill for the preservation of Niagara Falls. This bill now goes to the Senate. Concerning the passage by the House of the Naturalization Bill we speak in another paragraph. It will be very unfortunate if the bill for the codification of the copyright law and for the enactment of provisions for improving copyright legislation is postponed, as now seems somewhat probable, until the next session. The disagreement between the House and the Senate on the Statehood Bill has not been terminated. Even if it should continue, it would not be disastrous. Though it is generally conceded that Oklahoma and Indian Territory are ready for Statehood, they will not greatly suffer if they have to wait, while if Territories unready for Statehood should be admitted, the whole country would suffer and there would be no remedy. There are other bills before Congress which are much more urgent; one of these is the Philippine Tariff Bill. The imprisonment of this bill in committee has indeed been a cause for shame. Similarly, Congress has been slow to deal justly with the Chinese. It will be discreditable to the United States if Congress closes its session without passing a measure insuring decent treatment to Chinese visitors to this land. Mr. John Sharp Williams, Representative from Mississippi and leader of the Democratic forces in the House, succeeded last week in striking from the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill a provision setting apart twenty-five thousand dollars for the traveling expenses of the President. The attitude of Mr. Williams on this point has been petty. He has made the ridiculous proposition that the President of the United States should pay from his own pocket the expense incurred by that part of his services as Chief Executive which is involved in his traveling, and that he ought to travel like any other citizen. The comment of the New York "Sun" on this attitude of Mr. Williams is entirely just: "Meanwhile the minority leader will continue to draw his mileage regularly and in strict accordance with the law." The Free Alcohol Bill has been signed by the President. After the first of next January, therefore, the tax on alcohol which has been made

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

undrinkable will be removed. It is expected that the addition of alcohol to our resources for fuel and light will be of great benefit to industrial art, manufacture, and transportation, and will even affect the domestic economy of a multitude of households. The Rate Bill is still in conference.

❀

The Pennsylvania State Nominations

The gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania promises to be of more than ordinary interest, inasmuch as it will reflect on a larger scale the contest for good government which has been waged in Philadelphia and throughout the State during the past year. Three nominees are already in the field. The Prohibitionists have nominated State Treasurer Berry, of Chester, who was elected on a fusion ticket last November. The Lincoln party, as the organization of Independent or Insurgent Republicans is legally known, has nominated former State Senator Lewis Emery, Jr., of Bradford, an independent coal operator, who for years has been an active opponent of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Standard Oil Company, and of their ally, under Quay, the Republican organization. The Republicans have nominated Edwin S. Stuart, President of the Union League of Philadelphia, and from 1892 to 1896 Mayor of Philadelphia. The personnel of the remainder of the several tickets is almost as interesting as that of the heads. Associated with Mr. Berry on the State ticket of the Prohibitionists is Homer L. Castle, who made the startling disclosures in the autumn of 1905 preceding the Enterprise Bank failure; William T. Creasy, the Democratic floor leader in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for a number of years; and E. A. Coray, who in 1901 was the Union-Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, and for years a spectacular and aggressive opponent of Quayism. The Lincoln party has nominated Rudolph Blankenburg, the old-time reformer and present City Commissioner, as Mr. Emery's running mate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Republicans have nominated Robert K. Young, a former Wanamaker insurgent, for Auditor-General, Robert S. Murphy for Lieutenant-Governor, and Henry Houck, Assistant Superintendent of Education, for Secretary of Internal Affairs, thus making up a ticket representative of the various elements in the party, and at the same time meeting the requirements of the aroused public sentiment in the State for men of irreproachable character and unquestioned probity. Mr. Stuart, the nominee for Governor, is one of the most popular men in Philadelphia. All the papers, whether for or against him, concede this, and, further, that he is a man of the highest character. To quote the Philadelphia "Press:" "He is deservedly popular and esteemed in this city. Politically, he is a straight, regular, unwavering Republican. His life is blameless and his instincts are right, and his preference for public honesty is beyond question. As Mayor of the city he gave a good, clean administration." His nomination, however, does not appear to have united the Republican forces. The lines of the campaign have not yet been formed, nor will they be until the Democrats act later in the month. So far there has been no ground for fusion established, and Colonel Guffey, who unquestionably controls the Democratic organization and situation, has declared for a straight-out Democrat for Governor. This serves to complicate the situation, for the feeling among independent Republicans is that one of their number should be selected, as the State is nominally Republican and the fight is not against the party as such, but against the abuses which have grown up in the State organization.

❀

The Pennsylvania Platforms

All three platforms deal almost exclusively with State issues and reflect the aroused interest of the State in substantial local reforms. In many respects the Lincoln and Republican platforms parallel each other, although the former contains the following plank, which finds no counterpart in the Republican statement: "We are opposed to the erection anywhere in the Commonwealth by the expenditure of public moneys of a statue or any other

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

token of honor to the late Matthew Stanley Quay." The Republican platform is a distinct departure from any of its predecessors. Although indorsing President Roosevelt and his administration in unmistakable terms, its appeal for support is founded on proposed State reforms. It demands a two-cent-a-mile rate on the railways in the State, the sale of two-cent mileage books without a deposit, and a trolley freight law, and pledges Republican legislative support to the enactment of laws to secure those ends. Moreover, it declares that in "the granting of franchises for public utilities and the use of the public highways a legislative limit should be placed upon the terms of such franchises, and the right of the public to take both the franchise and works upon just terms should be carefully reserved." This is high ground, and shows how far public sentiment has developed in Pennsylvania during the past year. In the opinion of the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," which is against Mr. Stuart,

> The platform is admirable in spirit and in letter; broad and comprehensive; in accord with best thought and practice of the most vigorous reform parties of the most aggressive States, or in advance of most of them; and if any reform now demanded or likely to be an issue within the generation has not been promised, the organization's platform-makers can plead, honestly no doubt, that the omission was due to an oversight.

❀

The Oregon State Election

If the election last week is a fair test of the new primary law in Oregon, it shows that that law fosters independent voting. Politicians have apparently been surprised by the mixed ticket that was elected. A Democrat—Governor Chamberlain—has been re-elected Governor. A Republican has been selected, so far as the popular vote goes, for United States Senator. Technically, of course, the Legislature chooses the Senator; but it is practically settled that before long Oregon will be represented in the Upper Chamber of Congress by Mr. Bourne. Both of the Representatives from Oregon will also be Republican. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Republican. In spite of this Republican freshet, a Democrat was elected to the chief State office. A great many people in Oregon attribute Governor Chamberlain's success to his stanch support of the policies which President Roosevelt has championed, and his praise of the President as a statesman. Incidentally, it is to be noted that, in spite of vigorous efforts on behalf of woman's suffrage, it was overwhelmingly rejected by the voters. This is the first election after the operation of the omnibus primary act. All the candidates of the Republican party, for instance, for State offices, as well as the candidate for the United States Senate, were nominated by direct popular vote. It was expected that the whole Republican ticket would be elected. The participation of all the voters in the primaries, it is ordinarily supposed, increases party allegiance. The result in Oregon seems to indicate that the direct primary is not necessarily an obstacle to independent voting in elections.

❀

Coal Mine Workers Continue Idle in Many States

In different coal-producing States in which the United Mine Workers of America are strongly organized, and in which a suspension of coal-mining was inaugurated on April 1, fully a hundred and twenty-five thousand mine workers continue in idleness. At this writing, however, the prospect is that the larger proportion will shortly resume work, as conferences are being held between representatives of the operators and the miners' union, and agreements are likely to be the result. In Illinois last week such an agreement was effected, under which sixty thousand mine employees resumed work in the mines upon a scale to continue till April 1, 1908. Under this agreement the Illinois operators agree to the 1903 wage scale, which in 1904 was reduced by a vote of the miners accepting the reduction. The miners agree to pay the wages of the shot-firers, and also promise to protect the operators from strikes following any failure of employees to obey the provisions of the agreement covering the settlement of disputes—a creditable arrangement and example of collective bargaining. The largest number of mine workers

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

are now idle in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, central and western Pennsylvania, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Texas. On June 4 two regiments of the Ohio National Guard, comprising about twelve hundred troops, were ordered into Jefferson County by Governor Patterson, at the request of the sheriff, to protect mining property. This followed a conflict between guards of the United States Coal Company and striking miners, the latter attempting to prevent that company from operating its mines near Steubenville with non-union men. Although none were killed, newspaper despatches state that a score or more men were shot. The militia has now restored order in Ohio. In Iowa and in the three hard-coal fields of Pennsylvania there has been practically a complete resumption of work in the mines. In Alabama the strike inaugurated nearly two years ago continues to affect three thousand mine workers, who are being supported by the United Mine Workers of America.

❀

Prize-Fighting Suppressed

As it was half a century ago in the days of Mayor Fernando Wood of unsavory fame, it still seems to be necessary for the power of the State to assert itself in restraint of the lawless element which the executive of the city of New York shows itself unable or unwilling to reduce to order. Under the guise of friendly boxing games, vicious prize-fighting had gradually gained toleration. The climax of unabashed brutality was reached on the eve of Memorial Day, and reported in a journal supposed to circulate in the "best families," with gory realistic detail of split eyes, nose, and lips. Five thousand patrons of pugilism attended, paying, it is said, from $2 to $15 to see the "sport." The police also attended, not to prevent fighting, but, as reported, "to test the law" against it afterwards. The next day the principals, the referee, and the head of the managing club appeared in the police court, and were bailed out in $500 each by the proprietor of an ostensibly respectable hotel—the total sum a small fraction of the profits of the fight. But on the following day the great municipal farce, "How Not to Do It," was cut short by sharp orders from Governor Higgins to the Sheriffs of New York and Kings Counties:

> It is your duty to execute the laws in your county, and I shall hold you to account for any failure or neglect to prevent and stop any such unlawful exhibitions.

No sirocco ever dealt quicker death to succulent plants. Three fights had been advertised for the next evening. The police were there again, but this time under the Sheriff's wing. When they and he told the manager that the fights could not take place, nothing more happened but futile talk by the disappointed. All decent people will say that the Governor manfully closed the gap in the hedge of law created by paralysis of the city's executive. The Governor simply did the Mayor's duty for him. It is significant that the Mayor has expressed no resentment at the Governor's interference, accepting the humiliating situation with expressions of "high regard" for the Governor. If the report prove true that the degree of Doctor of Laws is to be conferred on Mr. McClellan at the approaching Commencement season, such a record will sharpen the interrogative, *Why?* Is it not a primary truth that the prevention of criminal acts is part of the duty to which the oath of office binds him who is clothed with power? Especially binding is such a duty when the punishment of crime is, as now, impeded in the police courts. More than a hundred arrests for prize-fighting since January have resulted, says the Commissioner of Police, in most of the cases being thrown out by the lower magistrates. The "lid" was off, and the Mayor and his Commissioner had to be shown how to put it on. A similar condition in Massachusetts invites the interference of the Governor. Local authorities in various towns and cities connive at rampant violations of law in race-track gambling. A delegation of influential citizens has appealed to Governor Guild to put forth the power of the State over the heads of the recreant municipal officials, and he is reported to have announced his intention to do so in every case of clear dereliction. More than a century ago, John

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Jay, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, was made Governor of New York. In our time the Governor has to become a kind of Chief Justice for the issue of injunctions that cow lawlessness into submission. Current events have long been teaching the people their need of an executive that can be depended on to cope both with rampant greed and rampant crime. The American electorate is now learning that the same caliber of wisdom and courage that is required for the chief magistracy of the Nation is needed for the chief magistracy of its several States.

❀

Light on Shakespeare

In the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" Mr. Sidney Lee makes some statements which throw light upon the question, "Can we add anything to our documentary knowledge of Shakespeare and his fellow-dramatists?" He declares that there are almost numberless documents in the Public Record office still to be examined and from which it is by no means impossible that important information touching the conditions of literary life and work in the sixteenth century may be secured. Among these documents are records of lawsuits—and the actors and dramatic authors of Shakespeare's day were greatly given to litigation. Mr. Lee is of opinion that a thorough examination of the documents respecting these legal quarrels would light up many obscure points in the history of the Elizabethan stage. There are also the papers of the different Masters of the Revels at Court, and it is probable that there still remain to be discovered documents of great value in private archives. By way of giving reinforcement to the last suggestion, Mr. Lee recalls the fact that the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records, in examining the muniment-room at Belvoir Castle, one of the seats of the Duke of Rutland, found very few letters of the Elizabethan period, but, as the result of searching a disused lumber-room, came upon several important documents, and among them a key which bore the title, "Key of Old Writings Over Stable." The Deputy, Sir Henry Maxwell-Lyte, went at once to the stable, and found in the loft a vast mass of old papers under a thick layer of plaster and dirt, and almost hidden by a curtain of cobwebs hanging from the rafters. Among the papers discovered were part of a long letter in the handwriting of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and letters from the Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Warwick, and Kings Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. Mr. Lee cites this as an example of the treasures which probably exist among other neglected masses of old papers in various parts of England. He calls attention to the fact that five contemporary manuscript notices of Shakespeare have come to light, among them the entry in the Belvoir Household Book of a payment to "Mr. Shakespeare" and to "Richard Burbadge" for designing and painting an "impresa," which was described and explained at some length in The Outlook last autumn by Dr. Rolfe. About three years ago there was found a manuscript note-book, written about 1656, in which it was said that the poet "was a glover's son," and his father was described as "a merry-cheeked old man who said, 'Will was a good, honest Fellow, but he darest have crackt a jest with him at any time.'" These stories date from a period which entitles them to be regarded as practically contemporary gossip, and the few words touching John Shakespeare fit precisely the conception of Shakespeare's father which most Shakespeareans have had in mind. Mr. Lee is undoubtedly the first English authority on Shakespearean manuscripts, and his suggestion of further discoveries in this fascinating field ought to give an impulse to the examination of old papers in all parts of England.

❀

Dr. Crapsey's Appeal

The Rev. Dr. Crapsey has appealed from the findings of the ecclesiastical court recently in session at Batavia, which convicted him of heresy. After reciting the findings of the court and the sentence that he be suspended from exercising the functions of a minister until he shall satisfy the ecclesiastical authority of his diocese that his belief and teaching conform to the doctrines of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, Dr. Crapsey enumerates eleven grounds of appeal

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from this decision, of which the following are the most important: That the court which condemned him was illegally and unfairly organized, because the presentment against him was made by the standing committee of the diocese of Western New York and was approved by the Bishop, while the members of the court were selected by the same committee or the same Bishop; that the court erred in refusing him reasonable and proper time for the preparation of his defense; in refusing to adjourn the trial until after the meeting of the convention of the diocese; tha the court undertook to determine questions of doctrine, faith, and worship; that it was the duty of the court to determine whether or not he was guilty of the charges set forth in the presentment, and also to state in the decision the sentence which ought to be pronounced; and that the court erred in refusing to receive evidence offered in his behalf to show that, according to the doctrines of the Church, its practice, and the understanding of the clergy, the statements made by him and complained of were within his liberty, duty, and right to make. No time is yet fixed for the hearing of his appeal; and it must be remembered that the body by whom the appeal will be heard cannot pass on any questions of doctrine or faith.

❀

Has America the Right of Self-Defense?

Every man accused of infamous crime is entitled to confront his accuser and to be heard in his own defense. The offenses charged against the meat-packers of Chicago are infamous crimes. The house-fly that carries filth into the food upon the table is disgusting to the careful housekeeper. The mosquito that carries the germs of disease and communicates them to the one whom it bites is known to be perilous. We show no consideration for either. What shall be said of men who systematically purvey filth and carry on commerce in germs of disease for profit? There is no language adequate to express the indignation which the offenses charged arouse. The most swift and condign punishment should follow the conviction of those guilty of so odious an offense inspired by so sordid a spirit. Yet justice requires the public to remember that as yet there are but charges. They are proved only in the sense in which charges are proved before a grand jury brings in an indictment. The beef-packers are not convicted; they are in much the same situation in which they would be had they been indicted.

If, then, the question before the country were, What penalty should be visited on the packers? the answer would be, No penalty until they have been heard in their own defense and a jury has rendered its verdict. But this is not the question before the country. It is not the question before Congress. The question is this: Has the country reason to be so satisfied with the cleanliness of the packing-houses and the wholesomeness of their processes that it has no occasion to call on Congress for further inspection and better protection? Congress is not asked to punish the packers; it is asked to protect the public. Does the public need protection? To that question there can be but one answer.

The packers have not been tried; of course, therefore, they have not been convicted; but they are under public suspicion. Suspicion is not sufficient ground for criminal conviction, but it is sufficient ground for legal enactment to insure public protection. We do not wait until the captain of an incoming steamer is convicted of having criminally taken on board a yellow fever patient before we quarantine the ship. We do not need to wait until the packers are convicted of criminal conduct before we quarantine their goods. Mere suspicion is a sufficient ground for quarantine.

But there is more than mere suspicion against the products of the Chicago packing-houses. This suspicion is sustained by the course of the packers themselves. The first charges against these houses were brought by officers in our army and navy against the meats furnished in the Spanish-American War. The investigation was stopped before it was completed. Then came charges from Germany which were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sufficiently serious, apparently, to lead the packers to give special care to meats intended for export. Then came the author of "The Jungle" with his accusations. These were preferred by a responsible accuser in a volume given to the public by a responsible publishing house. If these charges were not true, they were libelous; but no prosecution followed, and no reply was offered. Then came, in the regular course of administration, an examination and report by the Department of Agriculture. The packers could hardly have been ignorant that such an investigation was made; they could hardly have been refused information as to its result if they had asked for it. It was followed by a second examination by special commissioners appointed by the President. The packers certainly were not ignorant of that investigation and need not have been ignorant of its result. But not until the Committee of the House blocked the passage of a bill devised to prevent the continuance of the evils reported and the report had been given to the public did the packers either initiate any reform or make any reply to the charges. In that reply they pass by with absolute silence the most terrible of the counts in the indictment preferred against them. If silence gives consent, then they consent to the gravest of the charges of inhuman treatment of their employees and the unsanitary condition of their works. Finally, the demand of the President for a more thorough inspection of their houses meets a stubborn and a united opposition. If any one of these houses had said, "We invite such inspection; the more thorough it can be made the better; and we are willing to pay for it, because the Government certification of the excellence of our product will be worth all the inspection costs," such a concern would have cleared itself of suspicion. Not one of them has done so. Why do they combine to resist inspection? The public can see no other reason than this: "Every one that doeth ill hateth the light, and cometh not to the light, lest his works should be discovered. But he that doeth the truth cometh to the light, that his works may be made manifest."

It is true that thousands of visitors are taken every year, probably thousands every month, through the Chicago packing-houses by guides appointed for the purpose. Twice the writer of this article has thus visited the packing-houses of Chicago. He saw the wooden floors, the dirty windows, the soiled aprons, the uncleanly aspect of certain of the operations. But he saw little else of the conditions which the commissioners in their report describe. What then? What is such a visit worth, by non-expert visitors, interested only in the operations, and neither able nor concerned to investigate the conditions? Absolutely nothing. It is true that the packers have invited the Congressional Committee to visit the packing-houses and investigate for themselves. The Committee, we understand, has sensibly declined the invitation. Who would be deceived by the results of such a visit? Nobody, unless possibly some willingly credulous committeeman. Such an investigation could prove nothing except that some of the worst conditions can be temporarily remedied and some of the worst operations stopped in anticipation of such a visit.

The people may by and by demand the condign punishment of the packers, but that is not what they are now demanding. What the people are now demanding is immediate measures for their own protection. The people refuse to trust to the commercial honesty of the packers. Honesty may be the best policy, but there are a great many shrewd men in America who are not shrewd enough to adopt that policy. There are thousands of men in America who are quite ready to kill the goose that lays the golden egg; and the goose is not goose enough to consent to be killed. The people of other cities refuse to trust to the people of Chicago, the people of other States refuse to trust to the people of Illinois, to protect them. "The beef report," says the New York "Evening Post," "makes out an excellent case for rigid inspection and control by the State of Illinois or the city of Chicago; but what has the National Government to do with local exercise of the police power?" This is home rule run mad. Have the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

people of one State no right to protect themselves against the inefficient sanitary regulations of another State? Two or three years ago the State authorities of Colorado deported certain "suspects" and dropped them across the border in the Territory of New Mexico. Suppose, pursuing the same policy, it should deport its smallpox patients. Must New Mexico receive them? Suppose the city of Chicago should refuse to pay the expense of meat inspection for the Nation, should inspect and certificate all meat exposed for sale in Chicago and no other. Must the people of the other States take the uninspected meat? The Constitution explicitly gives all the power over inter-State commerce which it gives over foreign commerce—that is, all sovereign power. When, some years ago, rags infected by disease were being imported into this country, we did not say, The facts reported make out an excellent case for rigid inspection and control of all exported rags by the Turkish Government. When men and women possessing infectious disease are brought to our shores by the steamship companies, we do not say, The facts reported make out an excellent case for rigid inspection and control of all emigrants by Germany and Italy. We stop the rags from being landed; we deport the diseased immigrants and fine the steamship company for bringing them in. The people of the other States have the same right to protect themselves from the importation of deleterious articles from one of the States that the people of all the States have to protect themselves from the importation of deleterious articles from foreign countries. The Constitution has not left the Nation helpless against the greed of its own citizens or the inefficiency or unavoidable limitations of its own local governments.

It may be that the clause of the law authorizing the inspectors to destroy meats which they find deleterious is unconstitutional, though we do not believe that it is unconstitutional. We believe this power to destroy is a necessary incident to the power to protect the Nation from deleterious or disgusting food products. But, granted that it is unconstitutional, granted that the people of Illinois have a Constitutional right to buy and eat such meat products if they wish to, we do not believe that they put a high value on this Constitutional right.

No doubt in the present agitation the innocent will suffer with the guilty. Stock dealers whose market depends upon the packing industry, packers whose houses deserve the commendation which has been paid to one unnamed house in New York, will be subjected to the general suspicion. The commissioners have visited and reported only on the Chicago houses and one house in New York; but the public will not, and indeed cannot, well discriminate. It must be remembered that, according to their report, the whole meats are apparently treated with regard to cleanliness and decency. "After killing," says the report, "carcasses are well washed, and up to the time they reach the cooling-room are handled in a fairly sanitary and cleanly manner. The parts that leave the cooling-room for treatment in bulk are also handled with regard to cleanliness." It is only the parts which are used for meat products that "are handled with no regard whatever to cleanliness." It is these meat products that are under indictment, and of these meats only those that are sent forth from the packing-houses of Chicago. But these meat products will lie under suspicion whosoever has canned them. The report that the sailors in the navy have declared their intention to refuse all canned meats is symptomatic. Picnickers will not use them; householders will not buy them; grocers will not sell them. This is inevitable. Doubtful foods are never desirable foods. It is better to live on eggs, fresh fish, health foods, and bread and butter, than to eat the unsavory compounds described in the report which the President has given to the public. The only remedy is discrimination between the good and the bad, and this discrimination can be furnished only by the Government. The cattlemen and those packers who are conscious that their work can challenge inspection should unite with the householders in demanding the speedy passage by Congress of the Beveridge measure or its equivalent. Nothing can now rehabilitate the industry in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

meat products but a radical and thorough examination of all meat products, a certification of such as endure the test, and the destruction of all others.

In this article we have considered only the protection of the general public. That is the function of the Federal Government. The protection of the employees from the terrible conditions described in the report belongs to the city and the State governments. That the existing treatment of the employees by the Chicago packing-houses, as specifically charged by the commissioners, and by the packers in their reply not specifically denied, should have been allowed to grow up is discreditable to Chicago. Now that the conditions have been made known, if they are permitted to continue, they will be a disgrace. The packing-houses, as conducted, are a local nuisance; the city, the State, and the Federal governments should co-operate to prevent them from becoming a National calamity.

International Debt Collecting

If an Englishman lends money to a Venezuelan and the Venezuelan does not pay, should England undertake to collect the debt? If a number of Englishmen lend money to a number of Venezuelans, should England undertake to collect the debt? If a number of Englishmen lend money to the State of Venezuela, should England undertake to collect the debt? In other words, shall a nation which protects the property rights of those residing within its boundaries undertake also to protect the property rights of its own citizens when doing business within the boundaries of another nation? And if a nation assumes certain financial obligations, as by issuing bonds, shall other nations enforce the payment of these obligations, or shall the creditors be left with no other guarantee than the honor of the nation which has borrowed of them?

The South American republics hold the latter opinion. They declare that contractual obligations incurred by a weak country by loans to the citizens or subjects of a strong one shall not be collected by force. The United States Constitution indicates that the trend of public opinion in this country is in this direction. For the eleventh amendment to the United States Constitution provides that the Nation's judicial power shall not be extended to any suit in law or equity prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State. If a citizen buys a State bond, he must trust to the honor of the State to pay it. The United States will not collect it for him. England and France, a quarter of a century ago, assuming control of the Egyptian revenues, and England, Germany, and Italy, four years ago, in blockading Venezuelan seaports, proceeded on the opposite theory. They undertook to enforce by military measures the payment of the debts of a debtor nation.

The doctrine that the debts of one nation ought not to be collected by another nation by force is sometimes known as the Drago doctrine, because it was formulated by Dr. Luis Drago, Argentine Minister of Foreign Relations, in a communication to the late John Hay, American Secretary of State. Dr. Drago contended that the contrary doctrine was unjust because foreigners in loaning their money always took into account the conditions of the borrowing country, and imposed upon it more or less onerous stipulations in consequence of those conditions. He contended that forcible collection of debts was dangerous to the United States and inconsistent with the Monroe Doctrine, because the effective collection of loans by force implies territorial occupation, and such occupation signifies subjugation or subordination of the countries on which it is imposed.

Dr. Drago in no wise made a defense for the bad faith, disorder, or voluntary insolvency shown by any Latin-American State; Mr. Hay's reply, without expressing assent or dissent from the proposed doctrine, contained the following phrase from the President's message of 1901: "We do not guarantee any State against punishment if it misconducts itself, provided that punishment does

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power." Thus the United States has neither affirmed nor repudiated the Drago doctrine, but it has declared that, on this side of the water, the collection of debts must not involve the permanent seizure of territory.

This question of international debt-collecting will probably be brought before the Pan-American Congress at Rio de Janeiro in July; there it may be expected that the Drago doctrine will be affirmed, certainly it will be urged by a resolution recommending that the second Peace Conference at The Hague be requested to consider whether, and if at all to what extent, the use of force for the collection of public debts is admissible. It is to be hoped that, as a result, the whole question will be brought before the forthcoming Hague Conference. The Rio Congress will be largely composed of debtor nations; the Hague Conference will include representatives of both creditor and debtor nations. The judgment of the former Conference on this subject will be important; the judgment of the latter may be conclusive. It would make for the peace of the world, and we think also for justice and fair dealing, if the Hague Conference would enunciate these two principles:

1. That any citizen doing business in any civilized country must depend on the courts of that country for the protection of his business interests.

2. That any nation having a financial claim, either on its own account or as a representative of its citizens, against any other nation, must present the claim before the Hague Tribunal; it must not constitute itself judge, jury, and sheriff, and proceed itself to collect the debt by force of arms.

❀

The Teaching of Peace

Mr. Edwin D. Mead's urgent appeal for the teaching of peace in American schools and colleges, which appears in another column, ought to be carefully considered by every reader of The Outlook, for there are few things of greater moment than the teaching of peace, and nothing, perhaps, of more practical importance affecting school and college instruction.

Very few Americans probably are aware of the progress already made in supplanting the ancient traditional teaching of history and of international matters in the schools of all countries. The most important person to convert to all new movements of a fundamental character is the young child. Mr. Carnegie is to build a noble Palace of Peace at The Hague, a building which will symbolize to the world the great idea of international arbitration as a preliminary to the peace of the world. That building, with its eloquent offer of mediation instead of the use of brute force, will rise before the imagination of all public officials and thoughtful citizens whenever an international dispute arises. It will be an appeal to the intelligence of the world instead of to its capacity for misunderstanding and its power of hatred; but, beautiful and stately as this building will be and profoundly significant in its symbolism, the foundations of future peace must be laid in the hearts of the children; and the school-houses of the world must become the temples of peace; they have too long been the temples of war.

There is not the slightest doubt that the feeling of antagonism to Great Britain which was so deep-seated in this country until a few years ago had its tap-root in the teaching of history in the schools. The old accounts of the Revolution, prepared by men of very partial views, based on most imperfect information, tended to inflame youthful feeling and to plant deep in youthful minds a sense of injustice. Under the teachings of the old text-books most children grew up with the idea that their country was always right and other countries always wrong, and that international intercourse consisted chiefly in each country taking care of what belonged to it with insistent suspicion and vigilance and constant readiness for war. Children are now taught, in a more intelligent age, that the American Revolution was a part of the great English revolution. They know that there was widespread sympathy in Great Britain through the whole of that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

long war, and that it was conducted, not by the people of Great Britain, but by a King and a party with whom the people were constantly struggling and who were in the end defeated. The American Revolution was a part of the popular struggle for liberty by the English-speaking race. The changes which have been made in the statements of facts regarding the American Revolution may be taken as an illustration of the changes which are taking place in all histories for young people touching controverted points. It is now possible to teach in the schools of the North and the South the history of the Civil War from the same text-books, and it is to this teaching in very considerable measure that the rapid dying down of the fires of hate and the cooling of the fierce passions of forty years ago have been due. That story is no longer told in a partisan or sectional spirit except by uninformed persons, and is no longer taught in a partisan, sectional, or political spirit except by narrow-minded and incompetent teachers.

One of the most interesting and striking features of the educational courses now being pursued in the schools of Japan is the definite teaching of the Japanese children of forbearance, sympathy, and courtesy toward foreigners. Every Japanese school-boy is taught, as part of his regular school training, to respect the foreigner, to regard him as a friend, to protect him from injury, and to look upon him as an equal. In this, as in many other ways, Japan is setting an example which the Western world would do well to follow, and its example is already being followed in France.

During a single season six hundred illustrated lectures on peace and war were given in French schools by the teachers; and the Boston "Herald" reports that in a Congress held in Lille last year an association having a membership of more than 15,000 French teachers declared formally that "the teachers are energetic disciples of peace. Their watchword is, 'War against war.'"

At an International Congress held last year in Liège, Belgium, at which no less than eighteen nations were represented, the question, "What can the schools contribute to the spread of the peace idea?" was long and earnestly discussed, with the conclusion that the doctrine of peace should permeate all instruction. Resolutions passed at the meeting declare:

> Instruction in history should be of a kind to show the great law of solidarity which unites all men, all the intellectual and spiritual workers of the past. Through geographical instruction it should be shown how the living generation works in the same way, how the lines of trade and communication are established and multiplied, how the exchange of the products of all lands secures a common life on a broader and more comfortable basis.

This Congress proceeded to define its principles and to lead the way in a movement second to none, perhaps, in importance in the modern world. It formulated a series of resolutions to the effect that children must be taught that there are not two kinds of morality, one for nations and one for the individual; that they must be inspired with a feeling of brotherly love toward all peoples, without distinction of race, color, or religion; that they must be influenced to respect all life, both of men and of animals; that they must learn to respect the dignity and rights of others; that the idea of righteousness and justice must be made the basis of life, and the children must be taught that love of country cannot stand opposed to love of humanity.

Nothing more strikingly illustrates modern progress on its highest levels than the adoption of such principles as these by representative teachers of eighteen different nations, and surely no movement is more inspiring than this endeavor to teach righteousness and peace to children, because none more deeply and practically provides for the working out of the principles of Christ in human relations. The Congress went on to urge that two peace festivals should be held annually in the schools of all civilized countries, one on the 22d day of February and one on the 18th day of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference.

Half a century hence the first Hague Conference will stand among the most important events of the last century, if it be not given the first place. The

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ideals of the world are changing in the direction of a greater nobility and breadth. Patriotism will not be less a passion in the twentieth than it was in the eighteenth or nineteenth centuries; but in teaching children to love and care for their own we shall give them that higher ideal conception of society which makes a man equally the custodian of the property and rights of others; and we shall shift the emphasis of national greatness from the things that can be reckoned on the pages of our account books or stored up in our granaries and vaults, and which may be counted our special property, to those things which are spiritual; to greatness of nature, generosity of aim, power of service. The final rank of a nation is determined by its contribution to the spiritual resources of mankind.

❀

Immortality

Gustav Theodor Fechner, in his recently republished little book on "Life After Death," thus simply and beautifully states the doctrine of immortality:

Man lives on earth not once, but three times: the first stage of his life is continual sleep; the second, sleeping and waking by turns; the third, waking forever. In the first stage man lives in the dark, alone; in the second he lives associated with yet separated from his fellow-men, in a light reflected from the surface of things; in the third his life, interwoven with the life of other spirits, is a higher life in the Highest of spirits, with the power of looking to the bottom of finite things. The act of leaving the first stage for the second we call Birth; that of leaving the second for the third, Death. Our way from the second to the third is not darker than our way from the first to the second. One way leads us forth to see the world outwardly; the other, to see it inwardly. The infant, in the first stage, is blind and deaf to all the light and all the music of the second stage, and having to leave its mother's womb is hard and painful, and at a certain moment of its birth the dissolution of its former life must be like death to it, before it wakens to its new existence. In the same way, we, in our present life, with all our consciousness bound up within this narrow body, know nothing of the light, the music, the freedom, and the glory of the life to come, and often feel inclined to look upon the dark and narrow passage which leads towards it as a little lane, with "no thoroughfare" to it; whereas death is merely a second birth into a happier life, when the spirit, breaking through its narrow hull, leaves it to decay and vanish, like the infant's hull in its first birth.

The doctrine of immortality as Jesus Christ taught it has been corrupted by the pagan conceptions of life and death. For Christianity as it actually exists today in the practices and beliefs of Christendom is, what it has been well called, a "Christianized paganism." Paganism identifies man with his body. It cannot, or at least does not, conceive of man apart from his body. When he dies, paganism tries in vain to preserve his body, by sealing it up in a stone or leaden coffin or by embalming it to protect it from inevitable decay. When experience proves that such preservation of the body is impossible, it conjures up an image of miraculous preservation by divine power.

> "These ashes, too, this little dust,
> Our Father's care shall keep,
> Till the last angel rise and break
> The long and dreary sleep."

This notion that death is a long and dreary sleep, that the body can be preserved by human skill or will be preserved by supernatural means, and that by and by it will rise from the grave and re-enter into life again, is no longer credible. And thoughtful men and women, disbelieving it, imagine that they cannot believe in life after death.

But in truth they are simply repudiating what Jesus Christ himself emphatically repudiated. They are rejecting not Christianity but paganism. Christ's teaching concerning life after death is of a very different kind; it starts from a different conception of life and issues in a different conception of immortality. It is founded on the assumption of a real and radical difference between matter and spirit, between the body and the soul which occupies the body as its temporary habitation. "God is spirit:" this is the first and fundamental faith of Christ. Man is God's child, God's offspring, coming from him, bearing his image, sharing his nature. Man, therefore, is also spirit. His body is the mere incident of his earlier development. It is the spiritual life which concerns him; material things concern him only as they affect the spirit. The life is more than meat, as the body is more

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

than raiment. To sacrifice the life of the spirit and gain the whole world of material things is folly. Death is the departure of the spirit from the body into a larger and better life. Christ's disciples seem to enter into the grave and there lie entombed, the gates of the prison house closed behind them. But this is a mistake. The gates of death shall not prevail against them; the tomb cannot hold them captive. Jesus comes to the sorrowful home of the sisters of Lazarus, mourning the death of their brother. "Thy brother shall rise again," he says. "I know," replies Martha, "that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day." This is the despairing hope with which sorrow in vain attempts to find comfort in many a Christian household to-day. And it hears not Christ's reply: "Whosoever loveth and believeth in me *shall never die.*" There is no death, no entombment, no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a resurrection at the last day. Christ meets with his disciples at the Supper Table just before his death. Coming events cast their shadows before. They are heartsick, they hardly know why. "Let not your heart be troubled," he says, "neither let it be afraid: this is not God's only world: in his house are many dwelling-places; I go to prepare a place for you, that *where I am there ye may be also.*" Where is He? In the grave? Sleeping a last sleep? Waiting for a resurrection at the last day? He hangs upon the cross. The penitent thief asks for his remembrance in that future day when he shall come into his kingdom. And Christ answers: "*To-day* shalt thou be with me in paradise." Is the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea paradise?

The skeptic is quite right to disbelieve that the body will be preserved during an indefinite period awaiting a general resurrection at the last day. In rejecting this doctrine he is rejecting not Christianity but paganism. What we mean by the "resurrection of the body" is the life of the individual. We believe that the individual will keep his individuality, and mistakenly we have identified the individual with the body which he inhabits; whatever happens to his body, he will not be absorbed into the Infinite as the river is absorbed in the ocean. To quote Fechner again:

> Perhaps you are afraid that human consciousness, being born of the universal consciousness, may be again absorbed into the same. Behold the tree! What a time it took for the stem to grow branches; but once here they cannot be swallowed up into the stem again.

Figurative? Yes! But Fechner's figure of the tree is truer than the theosophist's figure of the ocean. There is no other resurrection of the body than its resurrection in grass and flowers. "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; but the spirit to God who gave it." "How are the dead raised up; and with what body do they come? Foolish fellow! thou sowest not that body that shall be. God giveth it a body as it pleaseth him."

Death and resurrection are the same. They are not merely simultaneous; they are the same phenomenon. Death is the dropping away of the body from the spirit. Resurrection is the upspringing of the spirit from the body. Life is continuous and unbroken. There is not this world and another world; there is one world. There is not time and eternity; it is all eternity. Immortality is not a future hope; it is a present possession.

❀

The Spectator

The Spectator hears a good deal of grumbling nowadays over the alleged decay of that noble British conservatism which has embalmed the past, as it were, in amber for the solace of present days. What with a modern post-office going up on the site of King Edward's Blue-coat School and a raw Kingsway usurping the place of such precious relics as Little Queen Street and Sairey Gamp's house; what with electric lights twinkling in fifteenth-century castles, and the unsentimental crematory made a stepping-stone to interment in the Abbey—it certainly does look as if modernity had the upper hand. And yet it was only last fall that the Spectator, prowling about London streets, stumbled upon as delicious bits of mediævalism as heart could wish. In her ceremonies, her

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

antique pageants, which menace neither public health nor public convenience, England is as devoted as ever to ancestral things.

❀

The very day that saw the laying of that irreverent corner-stone on the site of gray old Christ's Hospital beheld the King of England (on his way from Westminster to lay it) suing for entrance into his own city of London and being solemnly admitted by the Lord Mayor with all the historic ceremonial of centuries ago. Perched in the upper window of a tailor's "establishment" directly overlooking Holborn Bars, the Spectator saw the whole gorgeous stage-play—the gathering of commoners in incongruous silk hats and gowns of mazarine and fur, the arrival of scarlet aldermen and sheriffs, and lastly the Lord Mayor's queer old gilt and carved coach, with Charles First's great gold mace poked through the antique window, and a mob of bewigged and begilt footmen in cocked hats and pink stockings clinging to the sides. Looking down on the brilliant picture—the dazzle of fantastic costumes, the light May-pole arch spanning the way, with its pendent colored streamers and baskets of paper flowers, and behind it all the quaint front of the old Staple Inn—the Spectator was aware of a dazed impression that three or four centuries had somehow been mislaid.

❀

He had not long to wonder, for presently, with the glitter of silver helmets and cuirasses, the splendid Life Guards swept by, sure harbingers of royalty's near approach. Functionaries hastily spread a crimson carpet on the pavement and let down the ancient, protesting steps of the gilded coach, and his Lordship the Mayor, resplendent in sweeping robes of ermine and crimson, alighted, and, supported by mace and sword bearer, prepared to receive the King. It must be admitted, impressive figure though he was, that King Edward in his modern military cloak, seated in his plain black coach with nothing but jockey-like postilions to distinguish it from a Hyde Park carriage, jarred rudely upon one's sense of historic fitness; and that both his Majesty and the Lord Mayor looked uncommonly foolish as they went through the obsolete ceremony of tendering and declining Queen Elizabeth's pearl-handled sword. The illusion took flight. But for a brief moment the Spectator had known how it felt to be a Londoner of the time of—say the Stuarts.

❀

A few days later, by the merest chance, the Spectator happened upon a little scene in the Law Courts which moved him to unseemly mirth. Lord Dunboyne, the King's Remembrancer, in his robes and full-bottomed wig, sat in his canopied chair and received for his Majesty the mock rents for certain properties the very existence of which is almost a matter of mythology. It seems that in the reign of King John the Corporation of London became possessed of a certain forge in the then village of St. Clement Danes, and certain lands in the county of Salop (now Shropshire), to be held under the Crown, payment to be made in a yearly tribute of horseshoes and fuel. No man knows to-day where that land in Salop may have been, and the old forge was demolished some time in the days of Richard II.; but still when the yearly rent-day comes around certain shamefaced dignitaries have to go through the farce of receiving the rents. "Oyez, oyez!" rings through the court-room, and then the cry, "Tenants and occupiers of a piece of waste ground called 'The Moor,' in the county of Salop, come forth and do your service!" Of old a gorgeous alderman in scarlet and fur used to answer that call, and the King himself was pleased to attend. Now, however, a mere City Remembrancer steps forward with the tribute of fuel—two small bundles of twigs—lays them on the table, and, with what gravity he can command, proceeds to chop them in accordance with law. This done, he pays down the rent of the forge—six great clanking horseshoes, in use every rent-day these hundreds of years. "Good count!" cries the King's Remembrancer, and the little history-play is over. Any one who is in London in October and will take the trouble to inquire the precise date may share with the Spectator

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

a chuckle over this piece of legal nonsense.

❀

October is, indeed, no bad month for London, provided one can defy the chill. For, on or about the 24th, a persistent dangler after shows may see the historic parade of the judges at the opening of the Law Courts. In full glory of anachronistic wigs, gowns, knickerbockers, and buckled shoes, the whole legal profession from the Lord Chief Justice down gathers for service in the Abbey, and afterwards files across to Westminster Hall, whence they are driven in procession to the Law Courts. At home the Spectator considers dangling a vulgar pastime. But when he is in England he finds it instructive. Even Mrs. Spectator was not ashamed to squeeze into the Abbey last fall and see the wigs, big and little—under some slight misapprehension she called them "woolsacks"—come crowding into the shadowy choir. Nor, after service, did she object to slipping swiftly out and watching the picturesque parade across Old Palace Yard headed by the Lord Chief Justice in red robes and deep white furs, and the Master of the Rolls in a black gown banded from head to foot with gold. Noting her æsthetic satisfaction in the picture, and the harmless pleasure of the London crowd, the Spectator could not restrain a sigh that such pictorial costuming must be regarded as undemocratic mummery. He liked it himself.

❀

If in three short weeks one may stumble upon three such sights as these, the Spectator argues that industrious searching would bring to light a wealth of quaint survivals of the Middle Ages. Of course there's the Lord Mayor's Show; but that is a ghost of its former self. One might, however, come upon that group of costumed lads who periodically skirt the borders of the ancient villages of which London is made up, and literally beat the boundaries with wands twice their own height. Think what a delightful start it would give one to meet such an odd company on the edge of prosaic, boarding-housey Bloomsbury! Then there's a picturesque little ceremony which takes place every night in the Tower after the last tired sightseer has departed. To the lieutenant's lodgings comes the yeoman porter, bearing a key the length of a small rifle, and supported by the Keys Guard with lanterns and huge black fur busbies. Then is spoken the appointed formula: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Keys!" "Whose keys?" "The King's keys!" "Pass keys and all's well." "God save the King." "Amen."

The Spectator would dearly like to overhear that colloquy in that particular place.

❀

There are two other quaint ceremonials of which the Spectator hopes one day to get a glimpse. One is the Maundy Thursday celebration in the Chapel Royal at Whitehall. The washing of feet, once personally performed upon dirty beggar-men by the King himself, and afterwards by the Archbishop of Canterbury, has degenerated from a physical ministration to a mere formal distribution of alms. And yet that must be a curiously effective sight when choir and clergy, girt with the symbolic towel, march before the gorgeous Beef-eaters who bear on their heads in huge baskets the King's dole.

❀

The Spectator likes to think of that time-honored King's service on the feast of Epiphany, when, like the Magi of old, he makes his offering of gold, frankincense, and myrrh. It is said that since 1880 this commemorative service has been robbed of some of its picturesque features, bright English sovereigns having been substituted for the gold leaf of former times, and the red satin boxes, with the Star in golden beads on their covers, having been done away with altogether. Ordinary purses are now used to hold the money laid upon the alms-dish. But the frankincense and myrrh are not omitted, though they cannot, like the sovereigns, be given to the poor; and even in its clipped state the ceremony has its beautiful significance. The Spectator cannot help sometimes regretting that he does not belong to a nation which can without affectation link itself back in this fashion into the storied past.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SAN FRANCISCO CATCHING HER BREATH

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WITHIN an hour after the earthquake the Mayor was on his way down town. On the way he met a company of soldiers from Fort Mason. He stopped their captain and asked where they were going.

"I have been ordered by General Funston to report to the Mayor or the Chief of Police at the City Hall," replied the soldier.

"I am the Mayor," said Mr. Schmitz. "Report to me at the Hall of Justice. The City Hall is a complete wreck."

Here were two big men equal to the emergency. General Funston, with a fine disregard for the requirements of official regulations and legal red tape, offered his assistance promptly and generously. Mayor Schmitz, with equal decision and an equal appreciation of the needs of the moment, accepted the offer in the spirit in which it was made.

For many weeks the army has worked in co-operation with the city's representatives, giving service that was invaluable and indispensable. In the words of Dr. Devine, the head of the Red Cross work, "The army has aided the police department to maintain order, the health department to maintain health, the entire city to regain its equilibrium." The city, however, has never been under martial law. The Mayor was at all times in command, and the soldiers were under his orders just as the police were.

Mayor Schmitz, as soon as he reached his emergency office, appointed a Committee of Fifty, composed of the best men in the community, regardless of party lines or personal relationships. Prominent among its membership was James D. Phelan, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, one of its leading citizens, and a firm opponent of Mayor Schmitz. Nevertheless, he was made chairman by the Mayor of the most important of the sub-committees, that on finance, and has been giving his whole time and energy to the service of the city, in spite of his own great personal losses. The committee met at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the Mayor told me with pride that every suggestion made by its members when they came together had already been carried out. There was plenty for them to do, however, and the committee met daily until May 5, when it was superseded by the Committee of Reconstruction, of forty members. Each member of the Committee of Fifty was made a personal representative of the Mayor, having delegated to him the same authority that the Mayor would have if present in person.

In the work of notifying and bringing together the members of the Mayor's committee, in the fire-fighting, and in the strenuous relief work of the first weeks the automobile proved itself invaluable. Motor-cars were popular in San Francisco, and in the destruction of the means of transportation and communication was their opportunity. Many owners offered their machines, and many had them appropriated at the point of the bayonet. The automobile took the place of the telephone and the street-cars; it carried the wounded to hospitals, and dynamite to the fire-fighters. One prominent citizen volunteered the services of his machine for the dynamite squad, and then, because he would not ask his chauffeur to do what he would not do himself, he took an exciting ride through the crowded streets with a precarious load of explosives in the tonneau surmounted by a nonchalant Jacky.

Stringent regulations were made against looting, for the preservation of sanitary conditions, and for the prevention of fire and disorder. No toilets in the houses were permitted to be used, temporary latrines being dug in back yards and vacant lots. No fires were allowed in stoves, for fear of fire from the many injured chimneys, and no lights

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

permitted except candles. In the past three weeks I have not eaten a meal in San Francisco that was not cooked in the gutter, or used any light but a flickering candle. Taps was sounded at eight o'clock, and after that hour no lights could burn and no one was allowed on the street except on a matter of almost life and death. A candle burning later brought the rap of a rifle-butt on the door and the curt order, "Lights out!" The hour for taps was afterward made eleven, but not till the street-cars were running and the street lights in order again was the curfew rule given up.

All saloons and liquor stores were ordered closed, and decisive measures taken to enforce the order. At grocery stores which had a stock of liquors a soldier and a policeman were posted at the door while food supplies were being given away. As each man came out, if he carried a bottle, a quick down stroke of the bayonet smashed it, and perhaps a smart rap on the wrist or knuckles emphasized the inadvisability of indulgence. The prompt closing of the saloons, together with the presence of the soldiers and the probability that many of the vicious characters of the city took advantage of the free transportation of the first days to seek more remunerative fields, has made San Francisco a model of order and peacefulness. The heads of the police force assure me that the city has never been so quiet; there is no violence or crime.

With nerves shaken by the earthquake, and driven from home by the fire, thousands naturally sought to leave the city. In this emergency the Southern Pacific Railroad, like so many other organizations and individuals, rose to the occasion. Its great ferryboats running to the Oakland pier did not miss a single trip. For ten days its gates were thrown open and refugees were carried free to any point on its lines. On the day after the earthquake 1,037 cars were moved out of San Francisco, and in the first nine days over 6,000 cars were sent out. In that time the road carried, without charge, to interior California points, 67,000 persons; to other States, 7,684 persons; and to points around San Francisco Bay, 226,000. In addition, 185,000 were carried who paid fares. The railway company handled the immense traffic thrown unexpectedly upon it without accident to a single passenger, without a mishap to any of the hundreds of extra trains, and almost without delay. On the night of April 20 Oakland pier was clear of people and fumigated by 1 A.M., and the succeeding night found the pier cleared before midnight. Free lunch counters were operated for the delayed passengers, and an improvised hotel was opened in the temporary general passenger office in the large waiting-room upstairs. The rush from the Third and Valencia Street stations of the Southern Pacific was more melodramatic. With a sea of flame driving them southward, the passengers swarmed in and over the cars, riding out of town on the roofs and steps, or wherever a foothold could be secured. At the very beginning trainmen and conductors were advised that all rules were suspended in favor of one—the people must be moved from the city, whether or not they had tickets.

The task of providing for the most immediate need of the people—the need of food—was undertaken at once by the army, in co-operation with the Mayor's Committee. The commissary storehouses at Presidio, Fort Mason, and Fort Miley were thrown open, and rations issued to all who came. Bread was baked in large quantities, and coffee made in great kettles. The Commissary-General ordered 100,000 rations shipped from Portland, 300,000 from Seattle, and 200,000 from Los Angeles. The stocks of grocery stores and provision shops were commandeered and distributed direct from their doors. Cars of supplies in the railroad yards were taken possession of and given out. Relief stations sprang up wherever the food was found, and to every one who applied something was given, for every one needed it. The "bread line" in those first days was a living example of the childhood rhyme,

> "Rich man, poor man, beggar man, thief,
> Doctor, lawyer, merchant, chief."

The line, too, was not without its humors. A young woman, after a weary hour spent in moving slowly toward the door of a grocery store, received a cake

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of soap—with water, even for drinking, all but unattainable!

On the morning of the 19th three thousand tents were distributed from the Presidio warehouse, and camps began to be established in open spaces throughout the city. Forty thousand pairs of army shoes were issued at various relief stations, and supplied an imperative demand. For the average man the question of transportation for two weeks after the earthquake was reduced to its lowest terms—he walked. San Francisco's distances, especially since the fire, are not short; and the hills that rise before you, wherever you are going, make a trip from the ferry to the Presidio or to Golden Gate Park an affair of moment. The refugee's one pair of shoes—for there wasn't much chance to save more than one—couldn't last long on those distances, those hard pavements, those rough piles of brick and débris. During my stay in San Francisco I have hardly entered a street-car or walked three blocks without seeing a pair of the unmistakable army shoes.

On the 20th the trains of relief supplies began to come in from near-by points. The list of the places where the cars of supplies came from in the early days reads like a roll-call of the cities and towns of California and the coast. Little villages of hardly five hundred inhabitants sent a car-load, and often followed it with a money contribution. In the month after the earthquake 1,794 cars of supplies came into San Francisco over the Southern Pacific Railroad.

For the first two weeks the relief work was carried on without regard to expense. Food and shelter were provided unstintedly and without discrimination. The one object kept steadfastly in view was to prevent any one from going hungry or unhoused. This object was successfully accomplished, and to this fact is doubtless due in great measure, together with the life out-of-doors, the extraordinary immunity from sickness. Any privation would have reduced the power of the people to resist disease and have paved the way for a rapid spread of sickness, if not for an epidemic. The health of the city has been extraordinary. Mayor Schmitz told me that there were only half as many cases of disease as there were a month before the disaster. The excellent sanitary conditions maintained by the army must also be given a share in the credit for this fine record.

With the arrival of Dr. Edward T. Devine, the personal representative of the Secretary of War in his capacity as President of the National Red Cross, the work of systematizing the giving of relief began. Now, a month after the disaster, system has been to a great extent installed, and every day the work is increasing in economy and effectiveness. Dr. Devine's long experience in directing and co-ordinating relief measures among the poor of New York City, his keenness of judgment, his endless energy, and his tact have made him invaluable in the direction of the work in San Francisco. The Red Cross representative, the Finance Committee of the Mayor, and the army are working together in complete harmony and mutual confidence. The committee, of which ex-Mayor Phelan is the chairman, is responsible for the funds, and exercises control of the work, with the Red Cross as its executive arm. The actual work of receiving, storing, handling, and distributing supplies and of controlling the camps is done by the army under Major-General Greely.

The problem of relief has passed from its first phase, of provision for unprecedented emergency conditions which could be met effectively only by a lavish and necessarily wasteful use of the material at hand. The problem now is to provide wisely and economically for conditions which must in the nature of the case continue for at least several months to come. Thousands are homeless, and must be, as far as I can see, for an indefinite time. The homes in the unburned section are full; and no move to build new dwellings in the burned district has yet begun. To house these thousands comfortably and under the best conditions for health and good order, a dozen camps have been organized, to which the people are gradually being moved from the scattered and informal groups of tents which sprang up in the first confused days.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

I have visited three of these camps in widely separated parts of the city, and each has its own individuality. In a glade in Golden Gate Park three streets of barracks have been built, where each family or group of men or women has a two-room apartment, clean and well ventilated. Groups of tents, also neatly drawn up in streets, surround the barracks, the whole housing three thousand persons. Down the middle of each street are stoves and fireplaces where the food given out from a spacious building at the head of the camp is cooked. Running water is available at intervals, the sanitary arrangements are excellent, and buildings with shower baths and with set tubs for washing clothes are being put up. On a knoll at one side among the trees hospital tents are ready, and a genial little army surgeon has his eyes very wide open for any symptoms of disease. The camp is in charge of a lieutenant, who has under him a corporal, affectionately styled his Chief of Police, and three privates. He allows none of his men to carry arms, and is rather proud of the good order of his camp.

"These people are almighty tired of the rifle," said he. "They've had it morning, noon, and night for a month, and I've heard what they think about it. In fact, I've heard a good many things since I've been in charge here, and had to say some myself. If anybody had told me a month ago that I'd talk to any woman the way I've had to to some here, there'd have been a fight right then and there." The lieutenant, by the way, is a Kentuckian. But a walk with him through the camp seemed to show that his charges like him and that his rule, though necessarily despotic, is thoroughly benevolent. The surroundings of the camp are delightful, the luxuriant trees and the green grass making a setting which, taken together with the general comfort and neatness of the camp itself, well justify the Mayor's comment, "I'm only afraid these people will never want to leave their new homes here."

In the southeast corner of the city, in the Potrero district, another camp presents quite a different aspect. It is composed of the big conical yellow tents of the army. It stands on a flat space innocent of grass or trees, and its uninteresting surroundings of factories and railroad yards make it distinctly less attractive than the Model Camp in the park. Here live two thousand persons, almost entirely from the laboring class. A captain of cavalry is in command, and he finds that the rifle still has its uses. As I reached the camp, a car-load of lumber for tent floors had just come in, and a squad of soldiers was collecting the idle men in the camp to unload it. Willing or unwilling, they had to spend a couple of hours in work for the common good. The despotism was a little more in evidence than it had been in the park, but the benevolence, while better disguised, was unmistakably there.

The third camp is situated in a square near Fort Mason, and is composed of dingy white wall tents, giving it its own distinctive appearance. Its population of twenty-four hundred is more varied in character, including several doctors, dentists, and artists. At the Potrero camp the officer in command estimated that ninety per cent. of the men were at work, while here only about ten per cent. have employment. All the camps are well regulated, healthful, and comfortable, and the people look contented and happy.

The vital aspect of the food problem has now radically changed. At first the endeavor was to feed every one; now it is to see that none get food but those who absolutely need it. The city is divided into seven sections, and each of the sections into ten or fifteen districts, with a relief station near the center of each. In each section a double organization of the army and the Red Cross works side by side in the distribution of supplies. When the army is withdrawn, the Red Cross will have its organization ready trained to carry on the work. A registration is being made of every family or party that is receiving relief, by a system of cards, which, when filled out, will give detailed information as to the number in the family, the previous occupation and present employment of the breadwinner, membership in fraternal orders, churches, and clubs, plans for the future, etc. The work of registration is done by the school-teachers, who visit

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

each family in its home and get as full and accurate information as possible. The number of rations issued has already greatly decreased, from 268,000 on May 3 to less than 100,000 two weeks later. The registration will reduce this number to a considerable extent by affording a basis for weeding out applicants who are able to work or are unworthy or shiftless.

The distribution of supplies is carried on with admirable system and a minimum of waste. From the railways and the docks the stores are brought to three warehouses in different parts of the city. Here they are given out on requisitions from the managers of the relief stations, approved by the heads of the respective sections.

A visit to the Moulder school-house, one of the distributing centers, showed almost ideal warehouse conditions maintained in a building constructed for quite different purposes. Captain Killian, in charge, took the greatest pride in the good order and neatness of his domain. Each kind of food was piled separately, and an accurate record kept of just what was on hand. One room was filled with breakfast foods, or "mush," as the local vernacular has it; another contained more kinds of condensed milk and cream than I ever heard of; the hallway was lined with piles of cases of canned corned beef, roast beef, dried beef, salmon, sardines, candles, and soap. A room was used for special foods issued only to hospitals—soups, malted milk, jams, and other delicacies. In the yard, under a shed, hams, bacon, sausages, and lard were arranged, each ham hanging on its own nail, the bacon piled in well-ventilated stacks. A great refrigerator, built for the purpose, held fresh meat, while across the street among the ruins the sidewalk was filled with piles of sacks of potatoes, arranged, as the Captain pointed out, so that the air could get at every one and prevent rotting. Even the streets around the building were kept swept, and everything was as neat and clean as the most exacting housewife could ask.

A new plan for meeting the need for food is being introduced in parts of the city, and it will be extended as rapidly as arrangements can be made. Food kitchens have been started, where those who can afford it are served hot, nourishing meals for fifteen cents each, and those who have no money receive a similar (though not quite so elaborate) meal in return for a ticket issued by the relief committee. The first kitchens were installed by a contractor accustomed to feeding railway employees on a large scale, who was sent to San Francisco with five complete camp outfits by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Other kitchens will be put up as fast as contractors can be secured to undertake them. The meal tickets are redeemed by the relief committee at ten cents each, and at these prices the contractor can furnish good, substantial meals in large numbers at a profit. This method of providing relief is vastly more economical than the distribution of uncooked supplies, and encourages self-support. No man who had or could earn enough money for meals would care to continue long at the free table, where he would have to stand in line for a long time before his turn came.

The distribution of clothing is another important part of the work of relief. A typical conversation which I heard repeated in substance a score of times illustrates the need:

"Hello, Jim! haven't seen you since the blow-off. Burned out?"

"Sure. Were you?"

"Oh, yes. Did you save anything?"

"What I have on," with a grin.

"Same here," with equal cheerfulness.

"What you have on" will answer the purpose very well for a few days, but the need for a replenishment of the wardrobe becomes rapidly imperative, and a donation of a few garments is very welcome. The clothing supply is kept in two school-houses, arranged like department stores, the one for new clothes, the other for second-hand. From these warehouses the articles are sent out on requisition to the relief stations for each particular case. In a third school-house another phase of the clothing question is to be seen carried on with materials supplied by a private individual. A carload of dress goods and sewing materials and over a hundred sewing-machines are

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

used by the refugees for making clothes for themselves. Experienced cutters and machine operators have volunteered their services in aid of their less skillful companions, gladly accepting the opportunity to make a few garments for themselves as compensation for their services.

Now that the most immediate and pressing needs have been provided for—shelter, food, and clothing—special needs are in large measure receiving the attention of the committee. Many individual cases are found where a little judicious aid in the form of money or of special relief will set a man on his feet and make him self-supporting again, or take an entire family out of the category of dependents. A house-painter or plasterer or carpenter needs a new set of tools to take up his trade again, a dentist has lost all his instruments and is helpless without them, a huckster needs a horse and wagon, a dressmaker needs a sewing-machine, a family could start life independently again if they had some furniture, or a man knows of employment he could get in some other city if he could get there. Every case of this kind is investigated with the greatest care, with reference to character, ownership of property, insurance, savings bank account, and general worthiness, and a loan made, or tools, furniture, transportation, or money furnished to meet the need. This work of rehabilitation is of a more permanent and far-reaching character than the emergency work which in the first few weeks crowded everything else into the background. It will be a great aid in the restoration of normal conditions in San Francisco, and will be prosecuted energetically and freely, but with every precaution to prevent fraud.

The big-hearted, generous response of the people of the United States to San Francisco's need is too well known to require description. The Finance Committee has received over six and one-half millions of dollars, and I have heard unofficially, but from an unquestioned source, of nearly as much more collected in various places, and available, but not yet delivered to the Committee. The work of the relief of San Francisco is one in which every State, and I believe almost every city and town in the country, has had a share. The sinews of war have been provided with a lavish hand, and the campaign in the field has been carried on with energy, thoroughness, and economy. In this unprecedented emergency the people of the United States, the people of San Francisco, and the men and women to whose lot it fell to administer affairs, have all made good. H. J. H.

San Francisco, May 21.

LABOR IN THE CHICAGO STOCK-YARDS[1]

BY WILLIAM HARD

A BOHEMIAN, workless, stands with three hundred other workless men in a large, bare, low-ceilinged room. The only furniture is, at the farther end, an inclosed platform. There, as field-marshal, sits Mr. Armour's timekeeper, holding a review of this detachment of the army of the unemployed.

The Bohemian is willing to work for eighteen cents an hour. But beside him stands a Lithuanian. The Lithuanian sleeps five in a room. He is willing to work for seventeen cents an hour. The two men are equally strong. They will be equally efficient in pushing a carcass, dangling from a trolley, into the cooling-room.

Which of the two men ought Mr. Armour's timekeeper to hire? This is the bottom of the labor question in the stock-yards of Chicago.

Fully three-quarters of the men who work in the packing-houses are like the

[1] This is the third article of the series on "Industrial Democracy," announced in our April Magazine Number. The first article, "Miner and Operator," appeared in that issue; the second, "The Western Federation of Miners," in the issue for May 19.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eighteen-cent Bohemian and the seventeen-cent Lithuanian. They are common laborers. They have no skill. They need no skill. They can be stood up against a carcass and given a push and their industrial education is complete.

The average hourly rate of wages paid to common laborers in the stock-yards certainly equals, and probably exceeds, the average rate paid in other industries in Chicago.

In the fifty-third Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor can be found the rates paid to common laborers in many industries throughout the United States. For the last year covered by that Bulletin—namely, 1903—the rate paid in the packing industry was seventeen and one-half cents an hour. The rate in most other industries was lower. In the building trades, for instance, it was only sixteen and three-quarter cents an hour. In the glass industry it was only fifteen and one-half cents. In the brick industry it was only thirteen and three-quarter cents.

These figures do not prove that the packers are philanthropists. They prove simply that the laborer will not labor in the stock-yards for so low a rate of wages as he is willing to accept in other industries. Employment in the stock-yards is disagreeable, and, more than that, it is irregular. The level of hourly wages is therefore slightly raised. It raises itself. The packers do not raise it. They are neither malign nor sentimental. They simply pay the price at which they can get what they want.

If Mr. Armour is to be stoned, the mob should consist entirely of large employers of labor who pay their laborers twenty cents an hour when they can get them for eighteen. Mr. Armour would then have a fair sporting chance for his life.

Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. Armour is only following ordinary business principles in the hiring of labor does not alter or mitigate the other fact that Mr. Armour's employees have wretched homes and live wretched lives. Mr. Armour is not responsible for the fact that in his business he needs three common laborers for every skilled artisan. But the consequence of that fact is that the district immediately surrounding the stock-yards is a common labor district living on common labor wages.

It is in that district, of all districts in America, that common labor can be seen in nakedest form and in largest mass. There the concentration of an enormous industry has created an almost feudal domain of central factory-castles and of hoveled industrial peasants. There the development of scientific methods of reduction has almost eliminated the skilled artisan, and has left a sodden, monotonous heap of mere breathing muscle. There the competitive system has stripped labor of all mediæval legal protection in the way of minimum wages, and has reduced it absolutely to the exact commercial value of each ounce of muscular effort. It is in the stock-yards district, therefore, of all districts in America, that the labor question, the mere, bare, common labor question, rises most violently from its universal lodgment in the blood of society and shows most spectacularly on the skin.

It is all a monument to Competition.

The packing industry as a whole begins the process of competition by competing with other industries. If the consumer is not induced to spend his money for meat, he will spend it for breakfast food or for vegetables or for milk. This universal competition between industries is stronger to-day than ever before. In order to grapple with it, the ideal which the packers set before themselves is cheapness of production.

Within the packing industry itself there is a competition equally unremittent. Every plant competes every day with every other plant in the reduction of expenses. No amount of consolidation on the part of the owners of the different plants will check this competition as long as the managers of the consolidated industry are men of average capacity and of average greed. As cheapness of production is the aim of the industry as a whole, so in the case of each individual plant the aim is again cheapness of production.

Finally, in each individual plant the laborers compete among themselves in offering their labor at the lowest possible

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

rate at which the offensiveness and the irregularity of employment in the stock-yards can be endured. The Irishman competes with the American; the German with the Irishman; the Bohemian with the German; the Pole with the Bohemian; the Lithuanian with the Pole; the negro with the Lithuanian; the unmarried negro with the married negro. The last twenty years have been one long process of competition by which the cheaper and lower workingman has driven out the higher type. To-day the negro has come to be a familiar sight.

If there were a motto to be placed over the portals of the stock-yards, it should be a certain passage from Charles Kingsley's "Cheap Clothes and Nasty:"

"Sweet Competition! Heavenly Maid! Nowadays hymned by all as the groundwork of society, the only real preserver of the earth! Why not of Heaven, too? Perhaps there is competition among the angels. And perhaps Gabriel and Raphael have won their rank by producing the maximum of worship on the minimum of grace."

Among the mass of unskilled men in the stock-yards, with their average hourly wage of seventeen and one-half cents, there stand a few skilled artisans whose wages are much higher. The cattle-slaughtering department is of all departments the one in which the display of skill is greatest. Yet even in this department the unskilled men are in the majority.

In a gang of two hundred and thirty cattle butchers, the "butcher aristocracy," there will be one hundred and forty-four men who get less than twenty cents an hour. Fifty-seven men will get as much as twenty cents, but less than thirty. Ten men will get as much as thirty cents, but less than forty. Five men will get forty. Three will get forty-five. Eleven will get fifty. The average wage for the whole gang will be twenty-one cents an hour.

If all the members of the gang had been "all-around" cattle butchers under the primitive system, they would each of them have earned thirty-five cents an hour. But the work has been subdivided till all the important skilled parts of it can be done by a few men. These few men get more than thirty-five cents an hour. Meanwhile most of the work has become so mechanical that anybody can do it. These "anybodies"—the mass of the gang—are pushed farther below thirty-five cents an hour than the skilled artisans are pushed above it. The average for the whole gang, therefore, drops from thirty-five cents to twenty-one. The gainers are the packers and a few skilled men. The losers are the "anybodies."

It is another case of competition. The best men win. The fittest survive. Admirers of competition can point to the eleven rapid workmen who by specialization and competition have attained to a wage of fifty cents an hour. Charles Kingsley might perhaps be more interested in the one hundred and forty-four men who by specialization and competition have been thrust down below twenty cents.

Up to this point the wage discussed has been the hourly wage. It has been shown that the hourly wage compares by no means unfavorably with the hourly wage in other industries. If the fifty-cent man worked ten hours a day six days in the week throughout the year, he would have an average weekly wage of $30. If the seventeen-and-a-half-cent man worked steadily in the same way, he would have a weekly wage of $10.50. But actual wages fall far below this level.

Work in the stock-yards is irregular. The shipments of cattle vary. There is a daily variation and there is a seasonal variation. The daily variation runs from, say, thirty thousand cattle on Wednesday to, say, three hundred on Saturday. Therefore the men will work full time on Wednesday and hardly at all on Saturday. The seasonal variation is an even greater hardship. In summer there are comparatively few animals to be slaughtered. Therefore the average work-day is much shorter in summer than it is in winter.

Can the packers control these variations? They do not own the ranges. They do not grow the cattle. They buy the cattle in Chicago. If consolidation were carried to its logical conclusion, and the cattle were grown by the same firms

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that slaughter them, it might be possible to order a steady and even supply of animals into Chicago every day.

Perhaps, even without the ownership of the ranges, if there were any great financial prize to be gained, the packers could coerce the cattle-growers into making regular shipments. Such a policy, of course, would be a restraint of trade and another insult to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Meanwhile the variations in shipments by the day and by the season continue. And because of them a "fair" hourly wage becomes a brutalizing annual income.

Professor Commons, of the University of Wisconsin, has made the most careful calculation ever published on this point. He shows that the most highly skilled man in the cattle gang, working at a wage which ran from forty to fifty cents an hour during the period from 1888 to 1904, received an average weekly wage which varied from $14.11 in 1897 to $21.70 in 1902. This calculation assumes that the man in question was never sick and was never laid off. It assumes that he worked every minute of every day when animals were being slaughtered.

A common laborer, a seventeen-and-a-half-cent man, would of course be subject to the same daily and seasonal variations which reduced the earnings of the fifty-cent man from $30 a week to $14.11 in a bad year and to $21.70 in a good one. The actual wages of the seventeen-and-a-half-cent man now become clearer. With shortened work-days every week and every summer, he earned an average weekly wage of $4.94 in 1897 and of $7.60 in 1902. He fell to just that extent below his theoretical wage of $10.50.

This wage, about five dollars in 1897 and about seven and a half dollars in 1902, is the wage which applies in general to all common labor in the stock-yards district. And common labor is three-fourths of the total.

Nevertheless, we have not yet reached rock-bottom. We have been considering a common laborer who was kept in the gang throughout the year whenever slaughtering was being done. But frequently the supply of animals sinks so low that a great many men have to be laid off altogether. A shortened work-day during the winter is now supplemented by an absolute lack of employment during the summer. In the case of certain packing-houses a full third of the force has been laid off during a slack period. When such a disaster happens, the common laborer's average weekly wage of from $4.94 to $7.60 is again pared to the quick.

Sometimes during the summer the common laborer seeks employment in other industries. Frequently, however, he infests the cheerless and hopeless room of the timekeeper. Every day he expects that the gang will be again increased. He is poor, ignorant, unimaginative. An intelligent society might perhaps pick him up with all his ignorance and transfer him to another part of the country where laborers are needed. But, not being pauperized by a paternal government, he independently rots.

It is these periods of slack work, this constant prospect of unemployment, and, during unemployment, this aching and constantly frustrated hope of reinstatement, that give the last dash of wormwood to the already bitter cup of the common laborer. He might move away during the summer. But he has little money and no mental outlook, and he wants to be the first man back on the gang. He is a piece of driftwood that fears to drift.

Ought the packers to take these facts into consideration? Ought they to remember the shortened work-day of certain days in every week? Ought they to remember the slack time of every summer? Ought they to compensate their workmen for the consequences of the variations in the shipments of cattle? The packers did not produce those variations. Ought they to feel obliged to bear the burden of them? Ought they to bestow upon their employees a higher wage than hundreds of workless workmen at the gates are proclaiming their eagerness to accept? This article is merely for the purpose of suggesting these questions. It does not pretend to answer them.

From hours and wages now to health,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The packing industry in Chicago is only forty years old. It started in a swamp. Two forks of the Chicago River run along its northern exposure. There was no flow of water in these forks. They were tanks of sewage. Chickens could walk across their surface on the scum, and almost on the odor. The packing-houses themselves were wooden shanties reposing on mud. Between them the streets were mud. The area covered by the pens and the packing-houses was just about one square mile. Within this square mile there came to be 250 miles of railroad track. Along the borders of this square mile, crossing the public streets at grade, were yet other miles and miles of track.

Overhead there were wires. Overhead also, but sweeping down through every particle of air, there was smoke; smoke from the locomotives, smoke from the chimneys of the packing-houses, blinding smoke, choking smoke, smoke that seemed to catch the stock-yards odor and make it a solid substance. Every spray of sacred green perished from the cursed soil. Even to-day the lawn in front of the Swift offices has the pallid and timid appearance of a badly frightened stranger.

Yet the Swift family lived for years within two blocks of the yards. The packers were all of them habituated to this climax of the rough-and-ready, catch-as-catch-can methods which made Chicago famous.

Inside the packing-houses there was never any attempt to protect the health of the workmen. Many of the packers had themselves handled living and dying and dead animals. Nothing shocked them. The rule in force was a simple one. They applied it to themselves as well as to others. Here was a certain job. It implied blood and a dark room. It paid a certain number of cents an hour. Did the man want it? Let him have it. He endured the blood and the dark room and got his money. When the packer gave him his money, the packer's duty was discharged. If the man finally decided that he didn't like the job, he could quit. This was a free country. He could go and start a bank.

This simple rule lasted down to the time of the recent outburst of public criticism. To many individual workingmen the packers were personally generous. To the mass of them they were neither generous nor ungenerous. They simply paid them the price at which they would undertake an irregular and offensive employment.

Certain features of work in the stock-yards would, of course, be difficult to remedy even if the beef business were a philanthropic experiment. The hide cellar, for instance, must be wet. And it must be dark. And it must have no currents of air. Otherwise the hides will spoil. Yet men must work in this place in order that the country may have leather. The situation is like that in many other trades. Specialization in industry has resulted in keeping a man at one particular kind of work till his health is in danger of being impaired. Sewer bricklayers, for instance, are frequently incapacitated for life at the end of a few years' service. The answer to such problems will have to be found in a vast system of transference from one industry to another.

The hide cellar is an illustration which holds good in many other parts of the stock-yards. The cooling-rooms must be damp and chilly. The killing-floors must be bloody.

Nevertheless, when all allowance has been made for inevitable hardships, there yet remain many others which are not inevitable. By the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, by the payment of a slight sentimental tribute to decency, the packers could long ago have done a great deal to safeguard the health of their employees. The fact that they could have done this is proved by the fact that they are making a start at doing it now.

A few rude lunch-rooms are being set aside for the young women in order that they may not have to eat in the same room in which they are preparing food for the market. A few locker-rooms are being installed in order that the men may have an opportunity to change their clothes and may not be obliged to walk home wet and dripping through the cold air. Running water is being introduced into certain rooms in order

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that workmen may be able to cleanse their hands and arms of offensive and poisonous materials. Where sunlight would not spoil the product a few additional windows are being cut in. The newest cooling-rooms are being lined with white enameled brick instead of sodden wood. Coats of whitewash are appearing on the walls of many departments. Between the packing-houses the streets are beginning to be brick or concrete instead of mud. In a few departments modern and decent closets are being installed.

Why are these things being done? Because the recent storm of public indignation has forced the packers to open their eyes to conditions the bestiality of which they themselves, through long familiarity, possibly did not realize. And why did the storm break? Why is there no corresponding indignation on the subject of the steel-mill laborers, who, though fewer in number in any one place, are subjected to conditions even more horrible? Because, in the case of the stock-yards laborers, the sympathy of the public has been touched in a vital spot. Steel is consumed in houses. Meat is consumed in the stomach. The stock-yards laborer is beginning to reap certain benefits from a widespread fear of diseased meat. If steel could be made to carry germs, the prospects of the laborers in the steel-mills of South Chicago would be brightened.

In discussing the health of the stock-yards it should be noted that the packing industry in Chicago is not to-day a child labor industry. There are practically no children under fourteen in the stock-yards. There are comparatively few under sixteen. This is due to the child labor law. That law forbids the employment of children under fourteen. And it provides that children under sixteen shall not be employed more than eight hours a day. The typical work-day in the stock-yards being ten hours, the packers find it inconvenient to employ persons who have to be dismissed before the work-day is over.

It should also be noted that in the stock-yards there is comparatively little night work. The number of girls and women in the stock-yards is probably about ten per cent. of the total number of employees. These girls and women are most of them employed by the piece. The onlooker himself is filled with a benumbing sense of the concentrated monotony of life as he observes a girl stuffing pieces of dried beef into a glass can hour after hour, day after day, year after year, her eyes fixed on the beef, the table, and the can, her fingers moving with the steady regularity of the clicking of a watch or the rotation of the earth. She seems like an assimilated part of automatic nature. The fact that she does not work at night, however, removes the possibility of those scenes of promiscuous immorality which have disgraced certain night-working twine-mills in Illinois.

From health at work now to health at home.

The stock-yards laborers live in a district often fully described. The fame of the packers has made that district famous. Some people seem to think that a working class, otherwise happy, has been in this spot thrust down into nether darkness by the determined and fiendish brutality of Mr. Armour and the Swifts. Yet the stock-yards district does not differ, except for the stock-yards odor, from many other districts in Chicago.

In the matter of crowding, for instance, it is much more fortunate than a great many other districts inhabited by workingmen. Mr. Bion J. Arnold's map of population in Chicago shows a great many other districts where human beings are jammed together much more tightly and indecently. It is time to restrict Mr. Armour and the Swifts to their own fair share of the shame of society.

In the matter of the death-rate there have never been any accurate comparisons between the rate in the stock-yards district and the rate in the other working districts. There is little reason, however, to suppose that it is higher. If it be compared, nevertheless, with the rate in an "aristocratic" district like Hyde Park, the myth of the workingman who is "poor but healthy" is once more thoroughly exploded.

Mr. Charles J. Bushnell, of the Uni-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

versity of Chicago, drew up such a comparison a few years ago. He showed that, after making allowances for differences in population, so as to bring the percentages to the same basis, there were 133 deaths in the stock-yards district for every 100 in Hyde Park. For children under five years of age the difference was even more tragic. For every 100 children dying in Hyde Park there were, for the same population, 162 dying in the stock-yards district.

Yet during the last few years the stock-yards district has improved. This is not said for the purpose of praising the packers. They have had nothing to do with it. It has been done by the community.

Most of the railroad tracks, for instance, have been elevated, and the rest of them will soon be elevated. The importance of this improvement is enormous in a district where the death of a wage-earner may mean the poorhouse for his family. The pavements are better. It is no longer possible, as it used to be in certain parts of the district, for a child to fall into the gutter and disappear in filth. One of the two forks of the Chicago River, running along the northern exposure of the stock-yards, has been flushed out. This was done in order to improve the sewage system of the whole city. The inhabitants of the stock-yards district were benefited incidentally.

Best of all, however, four new parks have been placed in the stock-yards district by the South Park Board. These parks are perhaps the only beautiful things in the whole district. They bring with them grass-plots, trees, shrubbery, swimming-pools, charming buildings, outdoor and indoor gymnasiums, baseball fields, refreshment-rooms, library substations, reading-rooms, and assembly halls in which the people of the neighborhood may meet to hear lectures, to see stereopticon views, to promote local improvements, or just to be sociable. These parks are among the best in the world.

With all these improvements, of course, the stock-yards district remains a common labor district, the basis of its culture being the common laborer's wage of seventeen and one-half cents an hour, or $10.50 a week, depressed by variations in the work-day to an average weekly income of from five dollars to seven and a half.

Receiving certain benefits as a community from the local government, receiving as a community practically no benefits from the packers, the people of the stock-yards district have made three great efforts to benefit themselves. These were the strike of 1886, the strike of 1894, and the strike of year before last.

The most marked difference between the final strike and the others was in the point of violence. The union issued explicit orders forbidding violence. There were fewer arrests in the stock-yards during the strike of 1904 than there had been during any other hot summer even when no strike was in progress.

The most important thing done by the union before it called the strike of 1904 was that in many departments it reduced the amount of work turned out by from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. The men claimed that they had been cruelly "speeded up." In 1884 a "splitter" would divide the backbones of sixteen cattle an hour. In 1894 he had been "speeded up" to the point of handling thirty cattle an hour. Excessive speed was the greatest grievance alleged by the union. And although the strike was called because the union insisted upon a minimum wage of eighteen and one-half cents an hour for the common laborer, it is more than probable that the packers might have conceded that demand if they had not felt that the existence of the union meant a continued restriction of output.

It is difficult for an outsider to tell whether a gang is being "speeded up" or not. The men work so mechanically that to an untrained observer they might as well be derricks and pulleys. It seems undeniable, however, that excessive physical strain has produced many cases of nervous prostration in the yards, just as excessive mental strain has produced it in downtown offices. If the men reduced output to a point which cultivated laziness among the most expert workmen, it is equally true that the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

foremen of the killing-floors put the screws on the gang to a point which sapped the life-energy of the workmen who were not "butchering geniuses," but only average human beings.

The union is dead now. With its death has gone the spark of consciousness in the labor side of the packing industry. The union discussed hours, wages, and sanitary conditions. It even interested itself in investments and profits. It was beginning to study the whole packing industry, and to regard itself as a conscious element in that industry. To-day each laborer does his routine work in his own little niche, unassociated with his fellows. Labor is a mass of muscle. Each laborer is a little involuntary molecule in a vast body, the seat of whose consciousness is entirely in the upper offices of the management.

For years, as has been said, the packers, without malignity and without sentimentality, treated labor as a purely business proposition. Now, with an awakening public sentiment and with the new lockers and closets in certain departments, there is germinating the idea of the moral responsibility of employers. On the lips of one of the packers there has been heard the phrase "my people." A start is being made toward a kind of "benevolent feudalism." No union. No need of a union. "Noblesse oblige." The interests of the men will be protected without their interference.

To those who know the stock-yards district this prospect is a delusive mirage. Already the union is being reorganized. Already there are meetings at which it is claimed that labor ought to have a voice in the operation of the industry. It is only a question of time when the labor of the packing industry, three times crushed, will again make an effort to lift itself from the position of a commodity to the position of a House of Commons.

IMPRESSIONS OF A CARELESS TRAVELER

A COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH

COLUMBUS, seeking a short passage to the East Indies, lighted upon the group of islands which lie midway between the Northern and Southern Continents; and to them was given (whether by him or not I do not know) the name of West Indies, which they retain to this day. Out of the eager competition of rival nations to possess the new territory grew irrational and bloody wars, some of them hardly to be distinguished from the buccaneering and piratical expeditions which accompanied them. And when these wars had ended, there were at least four powers in occupation of the islands—Denmark, France, Spain, and England. The late Spanish-American War expelled Spain from the West Indies, as she had before been expelled from the South American continent, leaving Porto Rico American and Cuba independent; revolutions in Santo Domingo had before expelled the French from that unhappy island, and left it to the tender mercies of an ignorant and incompetent African population. Thus it happens that the West Indies represent in microcosm a great variety of laws, customs, speeches, and forms of government, and probably as heterogeneous a population as may be found in any other equal area of square miles. The variety of population has been further increased by the immigration into Trinidad, under the British Government, of Chinese and East Indians—chiefly the latter—who, coming as temporary laborers, have remained as permanent dwellers. Our trip gave us a glimpse of all these various colonies, excepting only Santo Domingo: the Danish St. Thomas, whose inhabitants have twice voted in favor of annexation to the United States and twice been disappointed in their hopes, and whose smiling welcome to us indicated that they would repeat

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

their previous vote if the question were again asked of them; Martinique, whose chief city, the Port of France, seemed to me to illustrate the truth that the French colonist carries with him his vices and leaves his virtues at home; Barbados, said to be the most thickly populated island in the world, and one whose roads swarmed with pickaninnies as some country lanes in England do with flies; Trinidad, whose chief city, the Port of Spain, I judged from its busy commercial aspect to be the commercial metropolis not only for the southern West Indies, but also for the adjoining portions of South America; Porto Rico and Cuba, of which, with their evidences of the effect of American occupation and government, I shall have something to say in a future letter.

Despite all the varieties of climate, products, and population, the West Indies have certain characteristics in common. But when I try to recall them, the result is a composite photograph which, suggesting all the portraits which have entered into it, yet resembles no one of them: Comparatively barren and sometimes sternly sterile hills rising from three thousand to seven thousand feet above the sea; green hillsides covered with a luxuriant vegetation, but not with forests; valleys green with the cultivated sugar-cane, or a tangled jungle of an infinite variety of unfamiliar trees and shrubs; strange vegetation everywhere; the royal palm, growing a hundred feet into the air, unclad save for the cap of leaves upon its head; the samar, spreading out its umbrella-like top so broadly that under its shade two or three hundred cattle might easily find shelter from the sun; the banyan-tree, dropping its branches close to the ground to root themselves there and begin life anew as a separate and yet not independent tree, a sort of vegetable parable of a federated colonial system; the cocoa-tree, with its fruit growing straight out from the stem, as though it had been hung there by human hands; the pineapple, standing like a great head on a slender but strong body, which bears it as though proud of its burden; the gregarious banana, seeming to violate all botanical precedents by sending out a dependent blossom a foot or two beyond the bunched fruit; the bamboo, its various canes supporting each other in a vain attempt to stand erect; and a profusion of flowering shrubs, which, happily arranged as in the entrance to the grounds of the Governor-General of Jamaica, appear like a rainbow brought to earth to make a permanent home there.

But the variety of vegetation is less confusing than the variety of races. Here are all colors: the pale-faced Anglo-Saxon; the Spanish brunette; the coffee-colored East Indian, with his high brow and the dreamy look in his eyes; the well-browned quadroon and octoroon; the pure-blooded, ebony-colored African, with his low brow and his frizzled hair and his pearly teeth and his ready laugh. The general impression is one of extreme poverty, though Porto Rico and Cuba both afford exceptions. Generally, as we come to anchor, boys in boats surround our ship, offering to dive for coins thrown into the sea. Once—this was at Kingston—two negro boys, presumptively too poor to own or hire a boat, swam out a mile or more from shore, put the coin they caught into their mouths, and, as we departed, the last we saw of them was their heads bobbing above the waves as they swam back. At Port of France the boys knock down green seeds from the trees about and run along by the side of our carriages offering them for sale. Everywhere the boys and girls are barefoot; in the southern West Indies the little children are quite generally stark naked. The indications of poverty are equally to be seen in the dwellings of the poor. A drive of ten miles in Trinidad, or of nearly twenty in Porto Rico, gives us some idea of what I may call the peasant population. Their houses are generally one-room cottages of the cheapest construction and thatched with the coarse straw of the country, said in some places to be practically fire-proof. These would be as impossible in our Northern climate for homes, open as they are to the weather, as the clothing, or rather the absence of it; but I imagine that they involve no real physical discomfort in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the West Indies. The moral effect of such dress and such habitations is another matter. Glass windows are rarely to be seen in the southern West Indies even in the best houses. The great churches and the palaces are not infrequently without glass; it is not needed.

Everywhere there is a liking for Americans which is flattering to our National vanity. We make due allowance for the fact that these people, whether African or Latin or mixed, are approbative and like to say pleasant things, that they perhaps put a higher estimate on courtesy than on truthfulness. But still it is significant that from all quarters and many sources we find the evidences that the American is distinctly popular with the common people. How he is regarded by the high born I had no means of ascertaining. Everywhere American money is taken, and generally it is preferred to any other. Only at Martinique did the hack-drivers question about American money, and there apparently only because they did not know how to compute its value. At St. Thomas one of our party asked a little girl in the street, who offered for sale an article, if she would take American money. "American money!" she replied; "it is the best money there is." I asked my driver whom he liked best to work for—the Spanish, the English, the Creole (that is, the native of foreign ancestry), or the American. "The American," he replied. "Why?" "Because they are the freest with their money and they have the most humor." By humor he meant good nature: the American would talk and joke with him as with an equal. At Kingston I fell into conversation with a negro laborer on the dock. Presently he asked me to give him English money for a dime and a nickel which he had. Quarters and all above that were taken, he explained, at par, but less than quarters were at a discount. I asked him the same question: Which people he liked best. "The Americans." "Why?" "Why? A single American gunboat will spend more money than a whole French fleet." Evidently his illustration was taken from a recent experience. "What is your ambition?" asked one of our companions of his negro driver. "To get money enough to go to the States to live." "Why so?" "Because the chances there are so much better for a man."

These incidents, and they are a few of many, are recommended to the consideration of the American who thinks that nowhere are the subject races treated so badly as in America. That appears not to be the opinion of the subject races themselves. I had but little opportunity, of course, to investigate the schools; but from the appearance of the school-houses as we drove by, and of the school-children going to and from the schools, I should surmise that nowhere, except in Porto Rico and perhaps in Cuba, was as good provision made for the education of the negroes as the Southern States have made out of their poverty for the education of their negro population. Nor was the impression of the kindly feeling of the poorer people for the Americans derived wholly from their words. In St. Thomas, Barbados, Trinidad, and Jamaica we were greeted with smiles and often with waving of hands and incipient cheers as we drove by—and nowhere with sullen or with envious looks. Of some other indications that the feeling of the West Indies toward democratic America is already friendly, and that it only requires a moderate amount of reasonable statecraft on the part of our legislators to make it a warm attachment, alike for their benefit and for ours, I shall speak in a succeeding letter. L. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PEACE TEACHING IN AMERICAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

BY EDWIN D. MEAD

CHARLES SUMNER wrote, in the little autobiographical fragment which we have from his hand, "My name is connected somewhat with two questions, which may be described succinctly as those of peace and slavery. That which earliest enlisted me, and which has always occupied much of my thoughts, is the peace question." To the peace question he devoted his first great public utterance—his Fourth of July oration in Boston in 1845 on "The True Grandeur of Nations." He returned to it in his still more important address four years later on "The War System of Nations;" he returned to it further on many later occasions, and with peculiar impressiveness in 1870 in his address on "The Duel between France and Germany." I do not think it is too much to say that these three addresses of Sumner's constitute the most thorough, scholarly, and powerful arraignment of the war system which exists in equally brief compass. The Bishop of Hereford has recently said, in a public address in England, that he counts it a national calamity that his countrymen are not more familiar with these addresses by Sumner and with Channing's discourses on war.

Throughout his noble pleas for the supplanting of the war system by legal and rational procedure, Sumner kept ever in mind the necessity of popular education to this end. He said in his "True Grandeur of Nations" that the highest value of the arsenal at Springfield was that it inspired Longfellow's famous poem. The most powerful stanza in that great poem is certainly this:

"Were half the power that fills the world with terror,
Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error,
There were no need of arsenals or forts."

The same thought was expressed by our most influential educational reformer of the last century, Horace Mann, when he said: "If a thousandth part of what has been expended in war and preparing its mighty engines had been devoted to the development of reason and the diffusion of Christian principles, nothing would have been known for centuries past of its terrors, its sufferings, its impoverishment, and its demoralization, but what was learned from history." This thought of the importance of applying our energies and resources more generously to the education of the people in peace principles and the constructive work of world organization was uppermost with Sumner to the end; and one notable expression of it was the provision in his will for prizes to the students at Harvard for the best essays in this field:

> I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College one thousand dollars in trust, for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the College, or any of its schools, undergraduate or graduate, on Universal Peace and the methods by which war may be permanently superseded. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns, and between smaller communities may be extended to nations.

For a generation this provision of Sumner's has been exercising its salutary inspiration at Harvard. So far as I know, it was the first provision made in America or in the world for keeping the peace cause permanently before a body of college men; and it is sacramental that we can associate this foundation with Sumner's great name. Two or three years ago an earnest friend of the peace cause in Boston, Mr. W. H. H. Bryant, influenced by this act of Sumner's, gave a thousand dollars to Bates College in Maine for precisely the same purpose; and he has stated his intention of making like provision for several

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

other colleges. Perhaps similar gifts have been made elsewhere; at any rate, they are now sure rapidly to multiply.

But the first comprehensive effort for the promotion of attention to the interests of international arbitration and peace in American colleges and universities was inaugurated at the Arbitration Conference at Lake Mohonk a year ago. The keynote of this movement was struck by ex-President D. C. Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University, who said in the course of a discussion of the development of a better public opinion upon the subject of international arbitration, "The opinions brought out here are those that ought to be carried by an organized effort into all the colleges and universities of the land. If you can get one-tenth of the enthusiasm that the young men bestow upon the athletic field directed to the study of these great international questions, the great contests between nations and the proper mode of dealing with them, the victory is ours." President Gilman's thought, which commanded universal approbation and prompted immediate action, was taken up at a later stage of the Conference by Chancellor MacCracken, of New York University, and urged in one of the most impressive and prophetic speeches ever made at Mohonk. Indeed, I think it not extravagant to say that, with the sole exception of the historic speeches of Dr. Hale at the first three Conferences, demanding and confidently predicting a Permanent International Tribunal—which distinguished diplomats and jurists present assured us that none of us might ever in our lifetime expect to see!—no other address has been made at Mohonk so pregnant and provocative or likely to be so memorable. This is saying very much, for the words spoken and the things done—including the organizing of the business interests of the country in support of the arbitration cause and the founding of the American Society of International Law—at Mohonk in the past ten years have been of high significance. The address raised that great assembly of peace workers to a profound sense of the neglect of international principles and sentiment which has hitherto marked our higher education, and of the necessity of a reform not short of revolutionary; and it gave a spirit and energy which guaranteed the reform to the adoption of the simple measure then proposed by Dr. Gilman—the creation of a strong committee of leading educators to promote concerted effort in the universities and colleges of the United States to secure careful consideration among the students of the principles of international arbitration.

"If we can imagine," said Chancellor MacCracken, in his stirring address, "that throughout a generation the higher schools of learning of our own country had done the utmost possible in teaching a right doctrine respecting National obligations, and that in like manner in a sister nation the teachers of that nation in school and college and university had also done their utmost duty in the same direction, then the highest probability would be that the governments of those nations would never dream of arriving at a settlement of their differences by the use of the cannon and sword." The substance of his address was a searching analysis of the text-books in history and international law now in most common use in our colleges and an exhibition of their unworthiness of the best civilization which we have already achieved and their inadequacy for the education which he demanded and defined. The international law books were chiefly occupied with laws for the practice of war. Of the two hundred volumes of history which he had examined, the best that he could say of them was that "they devote less proportionate space to accounts of war than histories did a generation ago; but the horrors of war, the destruction of war, the crime of war, are not made one-quarter as manifest as they ought to be by these high school and college books." He would have our college faculties teach more and teach better what has been done and what ought to be done for world arbitration; and he would have this given prominence in the text-books even at the cost of the relegation to obscurity of the Carthaginian wars. He would use the college and its entrance examination as a lever to lift the high school to a study of the subject. He

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

would have clubs in the interest of a better international order, "World Government Clubs," organized in all the colleges. "World government," he said, "is in the air; it is in men's minds; it is on men's tongues; it is the goal of the straight line along which the wills of strong men now run."

The committee organized as a result of this action at Mohonk consists of Seth Low, Andrew D. White, James B. Angell, Daniel C. Gilman, E. A. Alderman, L. Clarke Seelye, and Benjamin I. Wheeler; and this committee entered into correspondence with all the colleges and universities of the country, offering suggestions and recommendations, and asking reports as to what was being done or contemplated in each in the way of peace and arbitration teaching. The statement has been made that the responses from more than a hundred institutions give advices of important activities either already established or proposed, while general expressions of sympathy and purpose of future co-operation come from a wider circle. At Columbia University, through the initiative of Professor John Bassett Moore, a permanent organization has been effected among the students themselves for the study and discussion of arbitration. Here, and at many other institutions, public meetings have been held; at many more debates have taken place; and half a dozen colleges report the establishment of prizes for essays on the subject. Most significant and promising of all, perhaps, has been the Intercollegiate Peace Conference held in April at Earlham College, in Richmond, Indiana.

This Intercollegiate Peace Conference can hardly be said to have owed its original impulse to the action at Mohonk, although the impulse that brought about the less ambitious Conference last year, which proved a preparation for this, was strongly reinforced by the Mohonk resolution. The Conference last June at Goshen College, Indiana, was born of the enthusiasm in the peace cause of President Byers, of that institution. He secured the co-operation of three or four neighboring colleges; and the meeting, in Commencement week, was a dynamic and really noteworthy one. The news from Mohonk came to them then and there, and gave the added inspiration for the larger effort which has just resulted so successfully in the Conference at Earlham College, of which Professor Elbert Russell, of that institution, heartily supported by President Kelly, has been the animating spirit. The Conference occupied two days, April 13 and 14, with morning, afternoon, and evening sessions each day. Eight or ten colleges were represented by their professors—chiefly Indiana colleges, but including certain neighboring Ohio colleges, like Antioch College and Denison University. The Conference, which will be made annual, will be confined to Ohio and Indiana colleges, the organizers holding it wise that the growth of the movement should be through the multiplication of local conferences drawing from limited districts. From these increasing local conferences will naturally come in time great National gatherings; and that is what these prophetic Western scholars hope for.

To the Conference at Richmond several of the peace workers from Boston and New York, including Dr. Trueblood and Professor Ernest Richard, of Columbia University, went out by invitation to reinforce the local speakers; and the programmes arranged were excellent. "What College and University Men should do to Promote better International Feeling," "How to Organize the Schools to Promote the Peace Movement," "The Teaching of History in the Interests of Peace," "A Century of Arbitration," and "The United States and the United World," were among the themes of the addresses and discussions. The audiences were made up of the professors, the Earlham students, and the townspeople. Richmond is the home of the Hon. William Dudley Foulke, recently of the United States Civil Service Commission, who joined in welcoming the Conference at its opening and attended all its sessions; and other leading citizens manifested similar interest. The convention altogether was a memorable one, marking the distinct inauguration of a movement in our American colleges in behalf of a worthier international life and organization, the exten-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sion and influence of which are incalculable. The organization of this particular Conference was made permanent, and its sessions next year will be held at the University of Cincinnati, where representation from not less than thirty colleges is expected. Before this gathering at Cincinnati it cannot be doubted that similar Conferences will be organized among the colleges of New England, the Middle States, and other sections of the country.

There is certainly no quarter where it is more important to work for the creation of right understanding and sentiment upon international relations than precisely here in the American colleges and universities. No American has given more earnest thought to this sphere of peace teaching than the Hon. Andrew D. White. In the discussion at Mohonk last year reference was made to his outline of a plan for courses of lectures upon arbitration and diplomacy in all the leading American colleges, by the most competent men, with an efficient organization for the purpose and generous financial provisions. A million dollars could not be better applied, and Mr. White "had a strong hope that he would be able to find that million dollars." "I am always greatly impressed," he has since written, "by the sight of bodies of students who are to go forth into the coming generation to take up the best work of the world. To implant in the minds of these, or even of a small percentage of these, definite and earnest plans and purposes looking to the evolution of a nobler sentiment regarding peace seems to me a much more effective means than that of scattering general considerations broadcast over the land. In every great university the representatives of the future higher thought of the country are constantly passing before us; and a lecturer of high character and ability, employed to give courses in these institutions, could hardly fail to make his ideas tell with force upon this and coming generations. I myself recall, from my own university days, sundry utterances which have had very great effect in shaping my thoughts and efforts. Counsels given, suggestions made, ideals presented, in sundry lecture-rooms of that period have been an inspiration to me ever since."

Coincident with the movement for systematic attention to international duties in the colleges and universities is a widespread movement in the same interest in the public schools. Indeed, the public school movement slightly led the other, and at present perhaps is further developed. It is not second in importance. In pleading for making the history of arbitration a subject in the entrance examination for college, Chancellor MacCracken urged that this would throw the subject into the high schools also; and "the high schools," he said, "complete the general education of a vast majority of our people." In truth, the grammar schools complete the education of a vast majority of our people; it is but a privileged minority that goes on into the high school, to say nothing of the college. If peace teaching is to reach the American people, it must reach the great body of the public schools.

France is far ahead of us in this matter. Her thoughtful educators have given more attention to it with reference to the text-books in the schools, and the great body of her teachers are more alive to the importance of the reform. At this year's Convention of the American Institute of Instruction, at New Haven, there is to be, for the first time, a Department of Peace Teaching in the schools, with a full session devoted to the subject. It was planned to have the subject treated at the Convention of the National Educational Association at San Francisco in July—which Convention now may or may not be held elsewhere; and I think this would have been the first time that it came regularly before this National body. It has been often and prominently before the educational assemblies in France; but it may be said that the Association of French Public School Teachers—a society which numbers 15,000 teachers in its membership—never expressed itself so strongly in behalf of the peace cause as at its congress at Lille last year. The International Congress of Public School Teachers, which met in Liège at almost the same time, in which eighteen nations were represented, including a large number of German and Austrian

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

teachers, devoted an entire day to the subject; and the impressive declarations and recommendations in which their discussions issued should be made familiar to every educational organization in our own country.

It was Secretary Martin, of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, who took the first official step to secure regular attention to the cause of peace and arbitration in our own public schools. A famous old Massachusetts statute imposes upon all the teachers of the State the obligation to instill into the minds of their pupils the principles of "love of country, of humanity, and universal benevolence." Love of country is warmly promoted by half a dozen patriotic occasions in the school year. Secretary Martin felt that "humanity and universal benevolence" could be promoted to-day in no other way so well as by fixing the attention of the pupils in the schools upon their great international duties—the peace and better organization of the world; and he therefore, in a circular-letter addressed in April of last year to all the school superintendents in the State, asked that appropriate exercises be held in the schools on May 18, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference, "for the purpose of emphasizing the blessings of peace, of showing the superiority of arbitration over war, and of exalting the brotherhood of nations. Such exercises," he said, "might profitably include brief accounts of the settlement of recent international disputes by arbitration, together with quotations, readings, and recitations concerning peace from the writings of Washington, Sumner, and other statesmen, and from the poems of Holmes, Lowell, and Whittier. An appropriate motto for the day would be, 'God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.'"

This letter of Secretary Martin's will be one of the historic documents in the annals of the peace cause and of American education. Its effect, although the interval between its publication and May 18 was so brief, was inspiring. Hundreds of schools responded to the call; and the little force at the office of the American Peace Society was kept very busy for a month to meet the demands which poured in from the schools for helpful literary material. The State Superintendent of Instruction in Ohio, stirred by Secretary Martin's letter, immediately addressed a similar letter to the Ohio superintendents, resulting in many observances in the schools of that State; and important exercises were also arranged in the schools of New York City. The movement has proved contagious; and this year, besides Massachusetts and Ohio, Kansas, Rhode Island, Vermont, and New Jersey, and it may be other States, sent out official calls to their schools for fitting exercises on May 18. New York City again conspicuously celebrated the day, also Chicago, Philadelphia, and other cities. The observance will undoubtedly become general in the public schools throughout the country; and it will mark a new epoch in our education, and also, I venture to believe, in our politics. New books and new material of many sorts are already finding birth to meet the new need, and the schoolmaster is reviewing his old books critically in the light of the larger and nobler demand.

Ten years ago, Samuel Plimsoll, of England, anxious to promote warmer fraternity between England and the United States and pained by the unkind feeling toward England still common in many circles here, was led to make a careful examination of the text-books in history used in the schools of the two countries, especially the sections dealing with the American Revolution; and he believed that in the animosity toward England naturally resulting from the tone of these sections in the American text-books a large part of the mischief had its source. Here he made his plea for reform—a plea which in the decade has been so largely heeded. "If we begin with the children," he said, "I think the rest will work out itself." Our Bureau of Education at Washington published a pamphlet embodying the results of Mr. Plimsoll's examination of thirty-four of the histories used in the English board schools, showing that almost without exception the American Revolution is treated in these in a way to inspire English boys and girls with admiration for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

our cause and our great leaders and provoke stern judgment of their own King and his Ministers in 1775. Who can doubt that the influence of this upon successive generations of English youth has had much to do with the almost universal love and admiration for America among the common people in England—and that we, on the other hand, have paid dearly for the grudge toward the whole English people which our schools fostered for a century on account of the arbitrariness of George the Third and the party which backed him? We need to go to English writers like Trevelyan to read aright the story of our own Revolution as it transacted itself on the two sides of the sea.

A scholarly committee of the American Peace Society has been engaged for the past six months in a critical examination of the teaching of history in our public schools, with special reference to its bearing on war and peace; and its exhaustive report is most encouraging—distinctly more encouraging, it must be said, than Chancellor MacCracken's survey of text-books. In the treatment of this very matter of the American Revolution and the attitude of the English statesmen of the period, an immense improvement in the school histories during the last few years is reported. The following general statement is made: "The quantity of war material in the books has steadily diminished, the more recent books having but little more than half as much as those of half a century ago. Of the forty-three text-books mentioned, the first ten had nearly forty per cent. of war history, while the last ten averaged less than twenty-three per cent. This showing, we apprehend, is better than might have been anticipated. It apparently indicates that the public pulse has begun to beat in favor of peace and arbitration. Is it not also true that public sentiment has been lifted by the higher tone of the text-books?"

In a word, the prominence given war in the old histories and the absorbing interest in war felt and fostered in the schools are yielding to the rich and varied currents of a higher civilization. Literature, science, art, industry, invention, commerce, constructive politics, the increasing purpose to supplant war itself by international law and order—these great interests at last are coming to their proportionate place in the study and teaching of the making of nations; and the schools are alike demanding recognition of the change and advancing the change. The school-book publishers are barometers. At the Earlham College Conference President Kelly, who is a member of the Indiana State Board of Education, commented upon the significant fact that the various agents who submit their histories to the Board vie in commending these for the degree in which they minimize the old details of wars and magnify the record of progress and general civilization. This is the common experience of our school boards to-day. There is before me as I write a copy of the new edition of Myers's "Modern History," one of the most popular of text-books, circulating by the hundred thousand in our high schools and colleges; and there appears in this new edition a new closing chapter on "The World State," outlining the peace and arbitration movement and pointing out that history finds its justification and interpretation only as we see that its long struggles are, in the words of Bluntschli, which it quotes, "the natural preparation for a common organization of the world." This is representative of the new spirit coming into our school histories.

The school histories are simply following the leading of the great modern historians. When John Richard Green struck his keynote in the preface to his "History of the English People," and, faithful to it throughout, produced the justest, the most synthetic, and the most interesting history of the century, he marked a new epoch. Carlyle and Macaulay and other men of genius had blazed the way, but here was a man of genius who walked in it. The keynote was this:

> I have striven throughout the present work that it should never sink into a "drum and trumpet history." It is the reproach of historians that they have too often turned history into a mere record of the butchery of men by their fellow-men. But war plays a small part in the real story of European nations, and in that of England its part is smaller than in any. The only war which has profoundly affected English society and English government is the Hun-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dred Years' War with France, and of that war the results were simply evil. If I have said little of the glories of Cressy, it is because I have dwelt much on the wrong and misery which prompted the verse of Longland and the preaching of Ball. But, on the other hand, I have never shrunk from telling at length the triumphs of peace. I have restored to their place among the achievements of Englishmen the "Faerie Queene" and the "Novum Organum." I have set Shakespeare among the heroes of the Elizabethan age, and placed the scientific inquiries of the Royal Society side by side with the victories of the New Model. If some of the conventional figures of military and political history occupy in my pages less than the space usually given to them, it is because I have had to find a place for figures little heeded in common history—the figures of the missionary, the poet, the printer, the merchant, and the philosopher.

I once met Mr. Green at his home in London. It was just after the publication of his "History of the English People." At that time, as I think is not generally known, he cherished the thought of writing some time upon similar lines a history of the United States. Surely there are few unwritten books which we should so highly value. Of our American history he had been a long and loving student. He knew well that war had played a smaller part in the real story of America and the development of our National character than even in that of England. He knew what the ideals of the founders of the Republic were, and that the highest ambition of Washington and Franklin and Jefferson was that this new Nation should lead mankind away from the hoary old war system of Europe into an era of peace and co-operative good will.

It is chiefly for the schools and colleges of America to keep that purpose strong, to train a generation here that shall take no second place in the effort for a league of peace in Christendom, and to make the United States ever more truly a prophecy and preparation for a united world.

SOCIALIST CAMPAIGNING IN AN OLD FRENCH VILLAGE

BY MILDRED MINTURN

"IF Mees is free to-morrow afternoon," said the militant Socialist to me, "perhaps she would like to go with us to the meeting at Vauves. Vauves," he explained, "is a little village that needs warming up; there is no regular Socialist organization there yet. We have been asked to dine by Chapeau, who will come to meet us at the tramway. He is a rich peasant proprietor, a narrow-minded man. I don't know why he supports our candidate. It's probably some local fight, but all is grist that comes to our mill."

"Mees" had no other engagement, and was enchanted at the prospect of observing at close quarters one little incident of the election fight going on all over France.

The day was perfect, as days in the South are morally bound to be, and we were charmed to find Chapeau waiting at the cross-roads with a little open victoria. We all piled in; Chapeau, a huge, fat, speechless man, and the Militant, who is no stripling, fitted neatly on the box with not an inch to spare, while the Militant's wife, the candidate, a small future *citoyenne*, and I sat inside.

"This is better, my friend, than the way we went to the last meeting, eh?" said the Militant to the candidate. "Six miles on foot through the dust is not very gay after a long day's work."

"I like to drive," remarked Madame, "but it doesn't seem the thing for Socialists to do."

The candidate bounded in his seat.

"On the contrary," he cried, "we proletarians ought to experience all the fullness of life. Why should not we drive as well as the capitalists?"

The road, dazzling white under the southern sun, ran along between endless fields of vine, brown still and barely suggestive of the rich life within.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Militant turned a beaming countenance to us:

"These vineyards here," he remarked, "belong to Citizen Chapeau. We shall convert them into a fine communist property one of these days." Citizen Chapeau received this announcement in silence, but one imagined with what internal emotion.

But now appeared the tiny ancient city, city of Venus it had been called in the old days, a mass of red-tiled roofs clustering round the fortress-like church, and in another moment we had left out of sight the vast open spaces and found ourselves in a narrow, evil-smelling, mediæval street.

A young woman, dressed in the cheap finery of a provincial town, opened the door of one of the old stucco houses, and came out to greet us. One by one we jumped the gutter, where ran a sluggish and odoriferous stream of red wine refuse, and entered the dark hall. Here a new smell assailed our nostrils. They had evidently been cleaning house in our honor, and as kerosene is the most effective weapon against "those beasts," it had been lavishly employed. Introductions to other members of the family followed, after which we established ourselves in a solemn circle in the best parlor, a room so exactly like best parlors everywhere, with its artificial flowers, crocheted doilies, pair of painted glass vases, and atmosphere at once damp and stuffy, that I found it hard to realize that I was in a lost corner of ancient Narbonne. As these were French people, in other words, people to whom social ease comes as a matter of course, it did not take long for the conversation to become fairly animated, and we were soon touching glasses and drinking to the successful election of the candidate like old friends. I found it hard to restrain my horror when the citoyenne, aged twenty-two months, consumed without flinching a large glass of red wine none too weakly diluted with water. "Other lands, other customs," I repeated to myself, consoled by the spectacle of cheeks as rosy as the wine or the Socialist emblem in her father's buttonhole, the eglantine from which she took her name.

The men went off shortly to a meeting on the vine-growing question (the only one in this part of the world), and we women went for a walk outside the moated town to visit the ruins of the temple of Venus. Our young hostess put on a fantastic little velvet hat, remarking as she did so, "It is impossible to go out without a hat." I could not help wondering since when it had become "impossible" for her, whose fellow-citizens universally went bareheaded. But a second hat shortly appeared, worn by her cousin, a young woman who even added to feathers the finery of a white veil and white gloves. Both these peasant girls wore long, trailing skirts which they held up as they picked their way through the piles of garbage in the street outside their house, showing frilled petticoats and high-heeled kid boots. Alas for the romantic American seeker after picturesque simplicity! In the tiny French village, as in the large Massachusetts factory town, the fashions set by the Parisian actress are travestied with painful conscientiousness.

When we came back to the house, I was attracted by a cheerful blazing fire on the blue-tiled kitchen hearth, before which two ducks were turning slowly on a spit. My hostesses, however, proved inexorable. Guests do not sit in warm kitchens by fires. They sit in cold parlors, with their feet on a foot-warmer if necessary. They sit, moreover, in a circle. These mystic preliminaries having been accomplished, I thought I might improve the anything but shining hour while we were waiting for the men.

"Were these ladies Socialists?" I asked.

"Oh, no."

"Were they interested in politics?"

"Oh, no."

"Did they ever go to the meetings?"

"Oh, *no*." (It is worthy of note that politics is the subject in which all the male population in the South of France is interested to the point of physical combat. But that, in the South, is a point reached early in the discussion.)

They became lively, however, on the question of religion.

"Mees had traveled a great deal—had

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

she by any chance been to Rome? Had she seen the Pope?" They listened, giving exclamations of wonder when I told of a Mass I had heard the old Pope say at the Vatican.

"And fancy that there are some people who go to Rome and never see the Pope!" sighed one old lady. In my turn I asked whether every one in their village went to Mass.

"Oh, yes; every one."

"What! all the men?"

"Oh, no; no men at all" (smiling at my innocence).

"Not a single man?"

"Not one; only all the women and the children."

I remembered what an intelligent peasant woman had said to me on this subject the day before:

"The men don't like the women to go to church. But the poor things have no other amusement, and what are they to do at home alone all the time! If they want us to shut the door of the church, let them begin by shutting the door of the saloon. Or let them take their wives with them to the café and the political meetings. Then we'd see."

These women of Vauves were more passive. They accepted a difference of opinion between themselves and their husbands as part of the immutable law of sex. They were not, however, as presently appeared, *dévotes* to the extent of surrendering any of their precious riches to the Church. Since the separation the curés are beginning to beg systematically against the rainy day three years hence, when all subsidies to priests who have not seen thirty years' service will be cut off. These religious ladies had recently turned a deaf ear to their pastor's appeals.

"Let him work like another," they said, calmly. "There is no reason why we should support him."

But now the men came in. The table, resplendent with glass, linen, and *art nouveau* silver, had been waiting like us for the arrival of the lords of creation, and they sat down at once, most of them without taking off their hats, to consume a plenteous repast. I was reminded of Pepys's menus: a fine pullet, two ducks, a saddle of mutton, a custard pudding, vegetables and salad, and, of course, much native wine, which was tasted and judged with great solemnity by the many connoisseurs present. Our fat host sat silent at the head of the table, eating Homerically. Between her excursions to the kitchen his mother surveyed the progress of his meal, and when his appetite showed signs of flagging, she selected especially delicate morsels and put them on his plate.

"Mademoiselle eats nothing," she said to me. I protested, with truth, that I had consumed twice my ordinary dinner, and the little wife, with half a glance, I thought, in the direction of her husband, remarked that it was also possible to eat too much.

When the men got up to go to the meeting which was the cause of our visit, I rose, too. The expression of surprise on all faces was really comic.

"Mademoiselle goes to the meeting?" the old lady asked.

"But, yes, Madame. It interests me greatly." Picture of consternation! The Militant's wife came to my rescue. She had always gone to such meetings before the birth of the little one, but it was impossible now. She could not take a baby, even a Socialist baby, and she had no one to leave her with. I invited the ladies to come with me, and the unmarried one, who showed symptoms of spirit, went to put on her hat. She soon yielded, however, to the representations of her female relatives, who painted in vivid colors the painful situation in which such an act of unconventionality would place her, and I left her sitting with the others pursuing the proper female occupation—that is, waiting for the return of the male.

The candidate, the Militant, the fat Chapeau and several other peasants, and I walked up the tiny street, through the café, which was crowded with men in blouses smoking cigarettes and sipping slim glasses of black coffee or fat glasses of absinthe, and up a flight of stone stairs to a dirty, dreary hall, where the principles of justice and solidarity were to be expounded. A rough platform had been made of boards precariously balanced on chairs. The Militant presented me to a group of peasants, one

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of whom hastened to get a chair for the citoyenne, and we talked together of the possibility of establishing here a peasant co-operative society like the one at Marausson. The attempt was being made, they explained to me, but the spirit was not Socialistic, and it did not promise well. In the meantime the hall had filled up, to the continued sound of shuffling sabots—a sound that reminded me vividly of far-away Japan and the clogs of many little yellow men hastening about their business. The meeting was called to order by a sunburned young laborer, who had put on "store clothes" and a wonderful stiff collar for the occasion.

There were short preliminary speeches dealing principally with the vine-growing situation, and our Militant described what co-operation on Socialistic principles had done for the solution of the problem in one small village. Most of the audience were laborers who work for wages (fifty cents a day) on the vineyards of the large proprietors, and cultivate besides a tiny property of their own. It is these men who have united at Marausson, have built a great wine-cellar and wine-press in common, and are the wonder and envy of all the countryside.

"They say that Socialism is Utopian. Let them come to Marausson and see Socialism in practice," thundered the Militant, red, perspiring, and enthusiastic.

Then the candidate rose. He is a pale young man, squarely built, son of Breton peasants, with the education of a Parisian *intellectuel*. In short, clear-cut sentences he expounded the orthodox Socialist doctrine: the expropriation of the many by the few, and the wage slavery of the modern proletarian. He told them that the mine-owners in the North had made 1,500 per cent. on their investments in ten years, and that they paid to their employees a wage amounting to one-half the value of the coal they dug out.

"Speak about conditions here," called a peasant; "we are not miners."

"Conditions are the same everywhere," answered the speaker. "Everywhere the man who owns levies a tax upon the work of the man who does not own. Which one of you has a vineyard free from mortgage? You are in debt, your wages are low, work is uncertain, and you cannot sell your wine even at cost price. You are as truly enslaved as your brothers in the North.

"And it is useless," he cried, "to appeal to Heaven for help. Heaven is empty; there is no one to hear our complaints." (The whole hall burst into applause at this pronouncement.) "No, there is only one solution for us all, miners, factory hands, and peasants. Wasteful competition must be replaced by co-operation; disorder and anarchy must give way before order and Socialism.

"We must unite and wage ceaseless war on the class that oppresses us; and this war must be carried on simultaneously in the three fields of politics, trade unionism, and co-operation. By organization alone can we come into possession of the riches that have been created by the sweat of our brow, the strength of our arms." . . .

In the middle of one of his burning phrases a voice from the audience cried:

"Why did Jaurès vote for the sugar bill?" (a bill that was extremely unpopular in this district.) This was a poser.

"Who is that man?" asked the candidate.

A voice answered: "The schoolmaster."

"Schoolmaster!" cried the candidate, swiftly adopting the personal ground. "Schoolmaster! ungrateful man, to cavil at Jaurès, who has always defended the cause of the schoolmasters." The whole crowd began to howl, and the personage in question advanced, shaking his fist and spluttering with anger. The Militant jumped from the platform, met him half-way, and they exchanged insults, to the chorus of cries, shouts, and menaces of the crowd. The chairman pounded for order, the candidate tried to speak. My ears were deafened by the tumult, and I stepped out on the balcony for a moment's respite. There, what a contrast! Everything was utterly still. Overhead were the shining stars, below the velvet darkness of the narrow mediæval street. A group of women stood outside the café door waiting, waiting for their men.

But at last the storm within was

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

quelled, and the meeting continued: exposition, exhortation, enthusiasm, insults. Our candidate leads an active life these days.

We were sitting round the Militant's little oilcloth-covered table the following evening, listening to the candidate reading aloud Victor Hugo's sonorous melodramatic verse, when one of the workers, a young engineer, came in to tell us the sequel of our day at Vauves. The candidate made many converts, he said, and runs a good chance of getting a majority in this village. Also, a regular Socialist group has been enrolled, with the young peasant chairman at its head. But the rich wine-grower for whom he works does not like Socialists and has dismissed him from his service.

"And the poor man has a wife and two children," cried the candidate, bitterly, when he heard the news.

"Ah, that is the trouble," said I. "You are hopeful because you are young and strong, and have work. I can never sufficiently admire the courage of the proletariat. But how can you face the future without fear, knowing that you may lose your work at any moment, you who have wives and children dependent on you? And if you fall ill?"

"There are the hospitals if we fall ill," began the candidate, bravely. "But you are right. It is a hard, hard question. I tell you that if we did not have our ideal to sustain us, we might well quail. But the ideal makes everything possible. We live by it; it gives us hope and strength and happiness."

There was silence for a while.

"Tell me, *citoyen*," said I, "when you think of the Socialist state, what arises in your imagination?"

"Ah, *citoyenne*," he answered, "I am no prophet. I know that this old order must pass away. I know that the workers must take possession of the tools for their work and must enjoy the fruits of their labor. But how this will be managed I do not know. I see the direction in which we must go: we must rouse the workers to a knowledge of their position, we must organize them, and then I have confidence in their action."

"Yes," I said, "we see a distant light, and move toward it, stumbling and uncertain."

"No, not even a light," said the Militant. "We are like the miners imprisoned underground at Courrières. We grope in darkness. We can see nothing, but we feel a fresh breeze blowing on our faces, and we know that if we follow it we shall come out at last into the glorious day."

Comment on Current Books

The Intellectual Miss Lamb

This merry little story satirizes the imperfectly developed woman who is absorbed in scientific research. The opening chapter, showing a group of college girls discussing Miss Lamb, is witty. The scientific cant of the day is cleverly used by Miss Kingsley. (The Intellectual Miss Lamb. By Florence Morse Kingsley. The Century Company, New York. 75c.)

Jack Derringer

The polyglot slang dialect possible on a Pacific trading vessel, manned by a shanghaied crew, is exploited to its farthest limit in this unwholesome and uncomfortable novel. Vulgarity and cheap melodrama run riot, when the apparent knowledge of the sea possessed by the author, Basil Lubbock, should have served a better purpose. (Jack Derringer. By Basil Lubbock. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $1.50.)

The Letters of Charles Lamb

Of Charles Lamb as a letter-writer it is needless to speak. It is a pleasure to remember, however, that there will always be a new crop of boys and girls who will turn to him with the same delight that the former generation felt. The editing of the present charming edition by Mr. Russell Davis Gillman is adequate and not intrusive. The book is beautifully presented in the Caxton Thin Paper Classics, and contains opposite the dainty title-page an amusing picture of Lamb and Coleridge in what have become by tradition their characteristic occupations. (Letters of Charles Lamb. Edited by Russell Davis Gillman. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.25, net.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Life of Walter Pater It is difficult in a few words to indicate the unusual quality of the analysis of the delicate texture of Pater's literary genius and his quiet, uneventful life in Mr. Arthur C. Benson's biography of Walter Pater; but Mr. Benson, with extraordinary skill, has caught the butterfly, and yet produced the impression upon our minds that it is still free and alive, still floating in the air that gave it being. In Pater, he says, there were two distinct strains, one toward transcendental philosophy and the other a strong attraction to precise and definite types of beauty. He gave himself up to finding a reasonable formula that would connect the two, "which could make him feel that the same law was at work both in the region of beauty and in the region of philosophical truth." He was no scholar except as he answered to Macaulay's definition—"one who read Plato with his feet on the fender." He was self-centered and depended really upon no one. He was kindly and faithful to his friends, yet one felt that few made any vital difference to him. Mr. Benson examines his work in chronological order, believing that the truest way to follow the development of the man himself. In conversation he did not reveal himself; in his work one knows the man. His art criticism is classed as of a distinctly literary and traditional type, defined by himself as "imaginative criticism." He was remarkable, in his literary criticisms and in his estimate of literary men, for his power of selecting and emphasizing the congenial elements of a character. A particular instance of this is seen in his essay on Lamb. Mr. Benson, in a masterly analysis of "Marius the Epicurean," defines its motive as the tracing of the history of a highly intellectual nature, with a deeply religious bias, through various stages of philosophy to the threshold of Christianity, and adds that if his Creator had prolonged his progress he would have crossed that threshold and become an avowed Christian. A gentle humor pervaded his social intercourse, and a few excellent stories are recorded of his wit, for he indulged himself in ironical and reckless paradox to the mystification of his hearers at times. He went to see an elderly game of hockey played by middle-aged performers, and, after a moment of silence, said softly to his companion, "Come away. I think we ought to go on; it seems hardly fair to look at them." His death in 1894 came quietly in the midst of his work, opening the door toward which his eyes had been turned inquiringly for many years. The closing chapter in the book is one that will bring keen intellectual pleasure to the reader because of its critical insight and clear-cut definitions. (Walter Pater. By A. C. Benson. The Macmillan Company, New York.)

Pam Decides The innocence of the remarkable young product of modern civilization described in this novel is represented as quite bomb-proof. Her career is followed to the time of her marriage. The proper modicum of religious sentiment is injected, as it was in "The Heavenly Twins" by the recurring chimes played on Big Ben. The author has wandered a long way from "Our Lady of the Beeches," and her path is neither strait nor narrow. (Pam Decides. By Bettina von Hutten. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $1.50.)

Pizarro The Conquest of Peru has always been enveloped in an air of romance. Pizarro, the brave conqueror of a great empire, is naturally the central figure in this book. Mr. Ober has condensed, edited, and presented in attractive form the essentials of history, and, having given himself to the study of early Spanish America, seems a competent guide. The series of Heroes of American History to which this volume belongs is a useful conception, well carried out. (Pizarro and the Conquest of Peru. By Frederick A. Ober. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1, net.)

Truth Dexter This rather sensational novel depends upon the situations arising from the hasty marriage of a Boston lawyer to a young Alabama girl of good family but no education or experience. The surprising progress made by Truth when once in New England air, and the slow process of mellowing which finally humanized her husband, are somewhat imperfectly described by the author, Sidney McCall. The pictures are by Alice Barker Stevens. (Truth Dexter. By Sidney McCall. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

The Wire-Tappers This ingenious story has to do with the nefarious industry of eavesdropping by telegraph. Two clever people, a man and a woman, in hard luck, engage in this and other criminal practices, having always before them the hope of regaining a footing in the decent world, represented in the man's mind by successful improvements in electrical apparatus. The author, Arthur Stringer, has chosen a new field for a romance compounded of qualities found in detective stories. It is rumored that pool-room wire-tappers made more than fifty thousand dollars on the day this story went to press! (The Wire Tappers. By Arthur Stringer. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. $1.50.)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to The Outlook

NEW YORK CITY'S WATER SUPPLY

In regard to New York City's water supply, it seems to me to be evident that sooner or later New York must go to the Adirondacks for its water. Hence the idea of reducing the productive powers of the Catskill region for a temporary water supply is repulsive. Ulster County is valuable for agriculture, dairying, manufacturing, etc. In the Adirondacks the State already owns a large part of the Hudson River watershed, and the region is of slight producing value to the State. Water and wood are its chief and practically its only products of commercial value. It would supply New York with ample water. Indeed, it would supply every city from Troy to Staten Island, and pay its own way by the power developed, which power the State now proposes to give away to a few private corporations. If New York City would put in an aqueduct, utilizing the power developed on the upper waters, the power would pay the interest on the investment, and also pay the cost of construction before many years.

It is admitted by the advocates of the Catskill source that it will not meet the demands of New York for more than twenty or thirty years. The catchment area of the Adirondacks would be, in the Upper Hudson, enough for any possible growth for the next hundred years at least. The cost would be $200,000,000 or more, while the present plans in the Catskills call for $161,000,000. Considering the fact that the bonds for the Catskill arrangement would hardly be paid before a new series would be necessary, it seems as though the city might better go to the added expense now, and take advantage of the power possibilities in the Adirondacks, instead of waiting until the power has gone into private possession.

RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

Little Falls, New York.

CO-OPERATION NEEDED

The Berkshire Branch of the Massachusetts Association, of which the aim is to help all the able-bodied blind of Berkshire County to become self-supporting, has its center in two workrooms in Pittsfield. One of the rooms is fitted up for the making and renovating of mattresses, the other for the reseating of pith, splint, cane, and rush chairs and the manufacturing of certain kinds of colonial chairs, benches, and footstools with rush seats. In the district are one hundred and six blind people, and of these two are young women partially self-supporting and eight are young men. At the very beginning it was found necessary to bring the work to a center, and the Rooms were opened with the intention of making them as well as the workers in them self-supporting. When a man is enrolled as a caner, he signs an agreement between himself and the President of the Berkshire Branch whereby he promises to pay five per cent. of his net income toward the support of the Room; he also agrees to pay for the material used and ten cents an article for expressage. At present, as the manufacturing has been added but recently, as the process is slow, as the returns are not immediate and the necessity for board money is imperative, the Branch has hired two men at five dollars a week for three months to fill orders for chairs and stools, with the understanding that anything earned by them in excess of this shall be given them at the end of the quarter. The hope is that by that time they will have enough orders in hand to return to the original agreement.

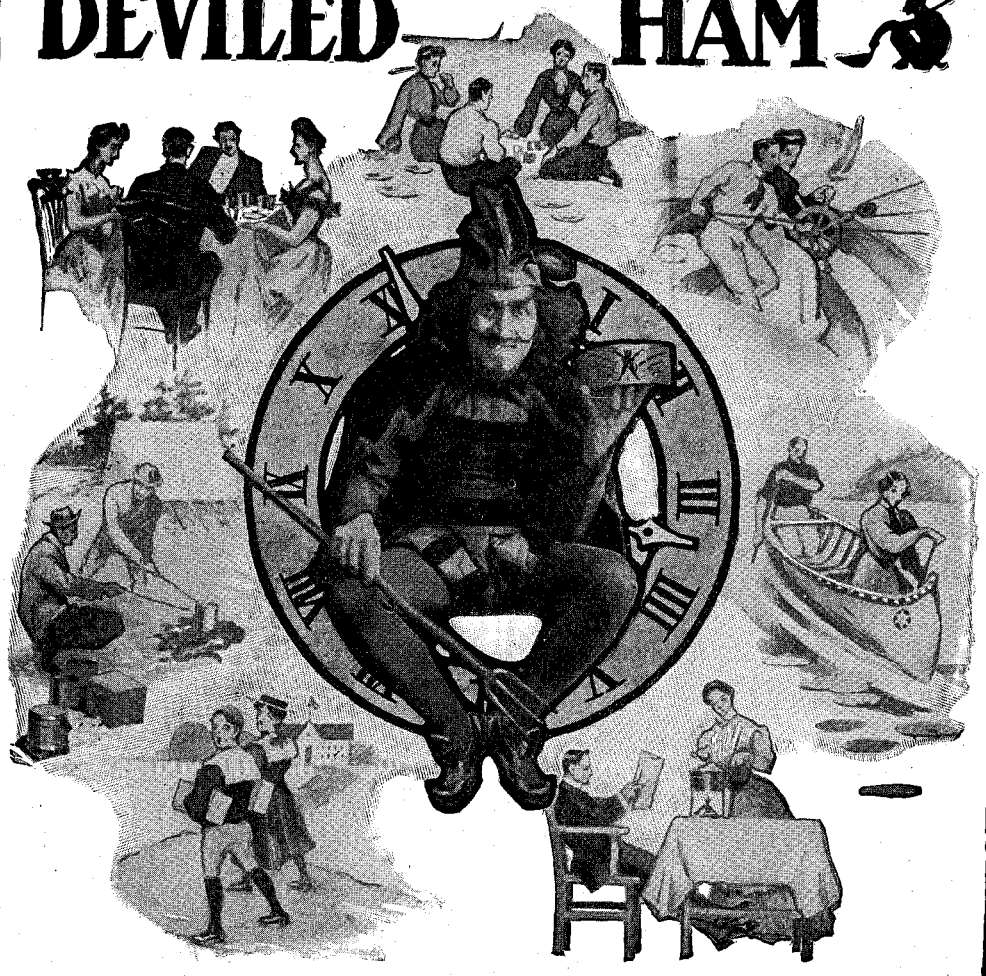
Of the eight men on its list the Berkshire Branch is not able to give employment to more than four, and of these but one is self-supporting, because, in spite of personal appeals, advertisements in daily papers, and schedules of prices sent out very generally, the response from the public has been small. Of the many thousands of people in our district we have not more than one hundred customers. Our prices are moderate; all the work is carefully inspected and expertly finished. The rooms, the tools, the workers, the skill, all are found; the one thing lacking is work. Four young men are striving each day not to be put in the ranks of dependents or paupers, but to take and keep their place as workers, and their destiny lies with the public. Charity is not asked: only co-operation. If one thousand of the many in Berkshire County would send work to the Rooms in Pittsfield, the problem of helping the able-bodied blind in the Berkshire District would be solved.

ALICE M. ROUNDY,

Chairman of the Social Service Committee.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

UNDERWOOD'S ORIGINAL DEVILED HAM



It's What's Inside the Can or Tin that Counts

Whenever you see the name of Wm. Underwood Co. on the OUTSIDE of a can you may count on the QUALITY of what's INSIDE.

UNDERWOOD'S original DEVILED HAM is absolutely pure!

There is not one particle of coloring matter nor preservative in Underwood's goods.
The Little Red Devil Brand is made of the **Finest Sugar Cured Hams** of our own curing and **Pure Spices** and **Nothing Else!**
It is "Branded with the Devil, but fit for the Gods."

WM. UNDERWOOD CO. - Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ways to Make Money

There is one way in which you—man or woman, old or young—can make money in your own town and around it. You can build up a good business with a permanent income for yourself, to help out the family or even to support it, to educate yourself—what purpose you will.

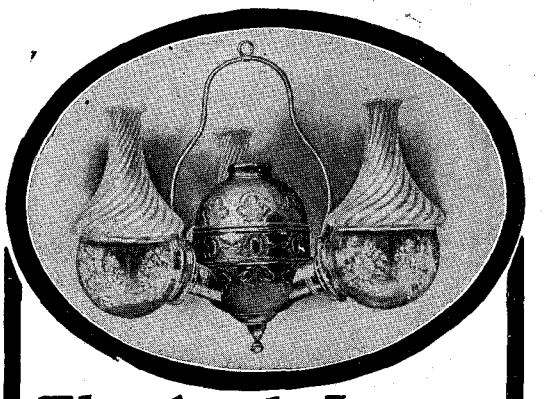
No matter how small your town may be, or how large, you can make money renewing subscriptions and making new friends for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL and THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The work is light, out-of-doors, pleasant and profitable. It pays liberally in commissions on all business, old and new, and large prizes for all classes of salesmen and saleswomen add special rewards to profitable employment.

This work is honored by every one you approach, for the magazines command universal respect and popularity. You can if you wish and will make yearly customers and build up a permanent business.

Write if you wish to make money easily, surely and largely.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
3084-E Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.



The Angle Lamp

OUR PROPOSITION is to send you a light which, burning common kerosene (or coal oil), is far more economical than the ordinary old-fashioned lamp, yet so thoroughly satisfactory that such people as ex-President Cleveland, the Rockefellers, Carnegies, Peabodys, etc., who care but little about cost, use it in preference to all other systems. We will send you any lamp listed in our catalog "31" on thirty days free trial, so that you may prove to your own satisfaction that the new method of burning employed in this lamp makes common kerosene the best, cheapest, and most satisfactory of all illuminants.

Convenient as Gas or Electricity

Safer and more reliable than gasoline or acetylene. Lighted and extinguished like gas. May be turned high or low without odor. No smoke, no danger. Filled while lighted and without moving. Requires filling but once or twice a week. It floods a room with its beautiful, soft, mellow light that has no equal. WRITE FOR OUR CATALOG "31" and our proposition for a

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

Do it now—right away. It will tell you more facts about the How and Why of good light than you can learn in a lifetime's experience with poor methods.

THE ANGLE MFG. CO., 78-80 Murray Street, New York

TEMPORARY INVESTMENTS 5%

Instead of keeping unemployed the funds you expect to have use for later, let them bear earnings at 5% until such time as you are ready for them. We can handle your temporary investments as profitably for you as more permanent accounts—

PAYING 5% PER YEAR

for each day left with us. We have never paid less than 5% during the 13 years our business has been established. Funds may be withdrawn at any time without loss of earnings, which are remitted by check quarterly or semi-annually or compounded.

Conducted under Supervision of NEW YORK BANKING DEPARTMENT

and regularly examined by them.

Patrons in all parts of the United States and many in foreign countries. Among same are many prominent merchants, manufacturers, and professional men. Our business is entirely non-speculative and appeals to all careful investors.

Let us send you full particulars. Probably we can refer you to some one in your locality.

Assets $1,750,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS and LOAN CO. NEW YORK CITY

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
10 Times Building Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KNOWS NOW

Doctor Was Fooled by His Own Case for a Time

It's easy to understand how ordinary people get fooled by coffee when doctors themselves sometimes forget the facts.

A physician speaks of his own experience:

"I had used coffee for years and really did not exactly believe it was injuring me although I had palpitation of the heart every day.

"Finally one day a severe and almost fatal attack of heart trouble frightened me and I gave up both tea and coffee, using Postum instead, and since that time I have had absolutely no heart palpitation except on one or two occasions when I tried a small quantity of coffee which caused severe irritation and proved to me I must let it alone.

"When we began using Postum it seemed weak—that was because we did not make it according to directions—but now we put a little bit of butter in the pot when boiling and allow the Postum to boil full 15 minutes, which gives it the proper rich flavor and the deep brown color.

"I have advised a great many of my friends and patients to leave off coffee and drink Postum, in fact I daily give this advice." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many thousands of physicians use Postum in place of tea and coffee in their own homes and prescribe it to patients. "There's a reason."

A remarkable little book "The Road to Wellville" can be found in pkgs.

TARTARLITHINE

A Spottswood, N. J., physician writes: "These cases (old chronic of gouty origin) are the very kind in which I use Tartarlithine, with the happiest results to both patient and myself."

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent free on request.

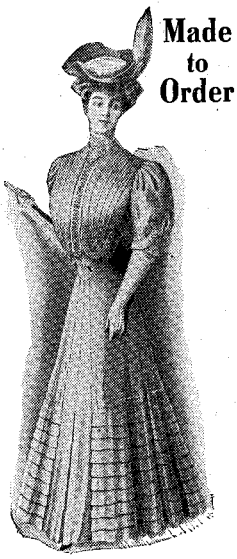
McKESSON & ROBBINS Dept. L, 93 Fulton St. NEW YORK

(Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.)

Reduced Price Sale Summer Costumes

One-Fifth Reduction from Our Catalogue Prices

$6.	Suits now . .	$4.80
12.	Suits now . .	9.60
18.	Suits now . .	14.40
25.	Suits now . .	20.00
$4.	Skirts now . .	$3.20
7.	Skirts now . .	5.60
10.	Skirts now . .	8.00
12.	Skirts now . .	9.60



Made to Order

Prices also reduced on Tailor-Made and Shirt-Waist Suits, Traveling Dusters and Rain Coats, Jackets, Drop Skirts, etc.

We make these garments to order only.

This sale is for the purpose of closing out our stock of Mohairs, Serges, Lansdownes, Taffetas, Panamas, Grey Worsteds, Cravenettes, and all other light-weight Summer fabrics. We will make to your order, any garment illustrated in our Summer Catalogue of Suits and Skirts, from any of our materials, at a reduction of **one-fifth** from our regular prices.

We GUARANTEE to fit you and give you entire satisfaction or refund your money.

We Send Free to any part of the United States, our new **Summer Book of New York Fashions,** showing the latest styles and containing our **copyrighted** measurement chart; also a large assortment of **Samples** of the newest materials.

WRITE TO-DAY; you will receive them by return mail.

SHIRT-WAISTS

SUMMER STYLES, $1.00 to $5.00

No prettier or more stylish ready-made waists than ours can be found anywhere.

The unheard-of prices at which we offer them are a result of a system of buying and selling which is absolutely exclusive with us. Our styles are faultless. Our fabrics include lawns, batistes and net, handsomely embroidered and trimmed.

Sizes 32 to 44 Bust Measure

No. 179 $1.25

No. 179.—A pretty waist in soft-finished white Lawn is shown here, and Swiss embroidery and German Val lace provide the decorative device in union with Tom Thumb tucks. A square yoke that extends to the shoulders modifies the waist, tucks and lace being utilized in bayadere outline, and a plastron is formed at the center by the disposition of lace, tucks, and embroidery. Clusters of tucks ornament the back, where the closing is made. The collar and elbow cuffs are tucked and trimmed with lace as illustrated. Regular value, $1.75. **Special price, $1.25; postage 15 cents.**

Be sure to mention style and size desired.

Remit by post-office money-order, express money order, bank draft or registered letter. Do not send stamps.

If you are not satisfied you may return the Waist and we will refund your money.

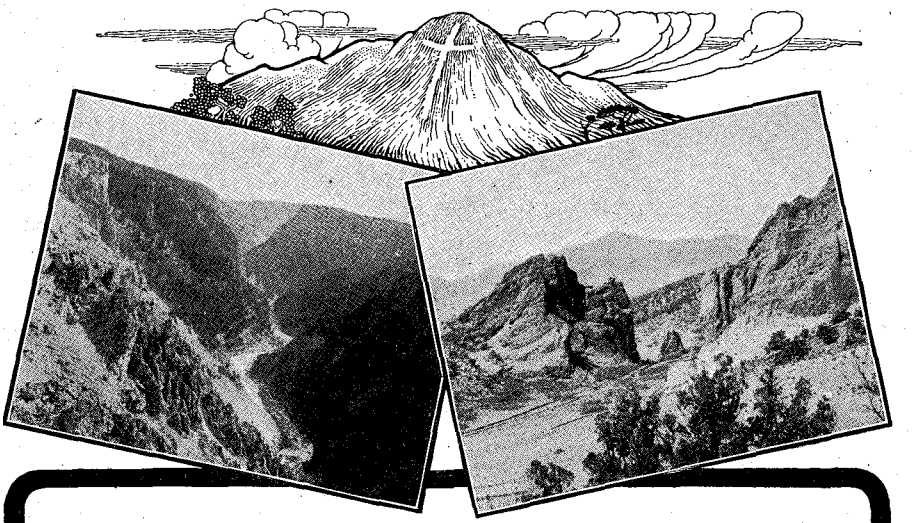
We have other styles ranging in price from $1.00 to $5.00, illustrated in our new **Summer Shirt-Waist Supplement**—sent **free** on request.

NATIONAL CLOAK & SUIT CO.

119 and 121 West 23d St., New York

Mail Orders Only. No Agents or Branches. Est. 18 Years.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



COLORADO

A trip through the West is of itself a delight, but if it include a visit to Colorado—that land of cloudless sky, of rare climate and scenery—it is a journey never to be forgotten. In natural beauty, this region of picturesque mountains and canyons offers even more varied pleasures than Switzerland; as a health resort it is unsurpassed.

When planning your trip west, remember that to get the best in travel you should see that your ticket is for

The Colorado Special

Of the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Leaves Union Passenger Station, Chicago, at 6.05 P. M. daily. Arrives Denver 9.30 P. M. the next day. Another good train leaves Chicago 10.25 P. M., arriving in Denver 7.50 A. M. the second day.

Thirty dollars buys a ticket via the St. Paul Road any day this summer, after June 1st, from Chicago to Denver, Colorado Springs, or Pueblo and return.

Folders and booklets descriptive of Colorado mailed free to anyone interested.

F. A. MILLER,
General Passenger Agent,
Chicago.

W. S. HOWELL,
General Eastern Agent,
381 Broadway, New York.

KEEP A FILE OF THE OUTLOOK. It is valuable for reference. A handsome Binder in jade-green cloth, with gilt side stamp, will be sent postpaid on receipt of FORTY CENTS, by THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 287 Fourth Avenue, New York.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS

Special Assortment for 1906

Mixed $5.00, $7.00 to $300.00 net
Aerial $45.00 to $360.00 net
Children's $1.00 and $2.00 net

Send for full Catalogue B

Telephones 4819—Cortlandt.

12 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

ASHLEY HOUSE, Alandar, Berkshire Co., Mass.—Beautiful scenery, good roads; 2,000 feet above tide; spring water; no malaria; home comforts. Mrs. L. MELIUS.

Ladies Attention
ARE YOU GOING to BOSTON?

If so, do you know what the Franklin Square House is? If you do not, you ought to. It is a home-hotel in the heart of Boston for young women. It has a transient department for all women traveling alone, who may need to stop for a few days in the city, or who may be coming to the city for purposes of study. It is **safe,** it is **clean,** it is **cool,** it is **comfortable,** its rates are **reasonable.** If you are coming to Boston for a few days or a few weeks write to Mrs. ALICE GRAY TEELE, Supt., 11 E. Newton St., Boston. Ask for particulars and prices.

Hotel Kempton Corner Berkley and Newbury Streets

A select family hotel on the American plan in the finest residential part of the city, convenient to all lines of electrics, making it especially desirable for parties wishing to pass a portion of their summer outing in historic Boston. All front suites of 1, 2, 3, and 4 rooms with bath. Reasonable prices.

BOSTON NEWBURY ST., No. 31. Central, **quiet,** and **cool** for tourists. In Back Bay, one-half block to Public Garden and to cars to all parts of city and suburbs.

HOTEL PRESTON

On Picturesque North Shore

BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Two golf links, rare bathing, deep-sea fishing, fast tennis courts, fine wooded roads, music by men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Hotel opens June 15. For particulars write

H. W. PRIEST, Prop.

Felton Hall Cambridge, Mass. Cool, pleasant location. Near colleges. Summer students taken. Good table. Open year round. K. M. JAMES.

"Harbor View"
COTTAGE CITY, MASS.

Under the management of The Attleboro Home Sanitarium, will open June 1st. An ideal resting place by the *sea.* Hygienic conditions, modern methods, beautiful drives, sea bathing. Treatment of neurasthenia a specialty

Attleboro Cottage
11 Lake Ave., Cottage City, Mass.

Large piazzas, facing harbor and sound; cars to beaches; dining-room seats fifty; five minutes from steamboat landing; open June 23 to Sept. 4. Booklets.
I. W. BABCOCK, Proprietor.

COTUIT By the Sea, Mass.
CAPE COD HOTEL PINES
Open June 15. Circulars. J. A. MORSE.

Snow Inn, Cape Cod
HARWICHPORT, MASS.

Golf, tennis, boating, bathing. Hotel 60 yards from beach. Large power boats go to fishing grounds daily. For rates, etc., address
L. S. SEVERANCE, Mgr.

CAPE COD, Chatham, Mass. Fronting ocean and fine bathing beach, large, airy rooms, $8 to $12 a week; home cooking. Mrs. E. F. BOYD, Hawthorn House.

MASSACHUSETTS

THE
Nobscussett
In the Quaint Old Town of
Dennis (CAPE COD), Mass.

On a high bluff—225 acres with a mile of sea front—Bathing unsurpassed—Fishing, Sailing, Practice Golf Course, Tennis, Dancing Hall, Billiards, Bowling.

Table Board, $10.00 per week
Rooms, $6.00 to $14.00

Send for circular to
E. C. MATTHEWS, Manager, Dennis, Mass., or The Tobey Furniture Co., Chicago

The Sippewissett
Falmouth, Massachusetts **Cape Cod**

New, modern, first-class hotel; rooms single or en suite; private baths, electric lights, telephone, steam heat, golf course, tennis, bowling, orchestra; bathing, boating, sailing, fishing; beautiful walks through the woods and by the sea; fine climate; macadamized State road from Boston. Address, until June 25th, C. G. FRANCIS, Manager, The Abbotsford, 186 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

FALMOUTH HEIGHTS
Craig House and Cottages

15th successful year. Uniform satisfaction guaranteed. Specialty of June and Sept. parties. Illustrated booklet. Mrs. N. K. Craig.

Annisquam (Gloucester), Mass.
The Grand View

Opens June 1, 1906. Automobile service. Write for illustrated booklets. J. L. PUBLICOVER.

RAVENSWOOD

A beautiful summer residence between Magnolia and Gloucester. Open May 1st to Nov. 1st for the accommodation of a limited number of guests. Modern conveniences; fine ocean view; boating, bathing, and fishing. Unsurpassed roads. Excellent table. For particulars address
Mrs. A. B. COOK, Gloucester, Mass.

Rockaway AND COTTAGES **East Gloucester, Mass.**
An ideal summer hotel. For particulars address W. A. PUBLICOVER.

NEW OAKDENE
Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass.

Beautiful situation on the ocean. A quiet, modern, exclusive Inn, accommodating not more than 30 guests. Open May 30th. For circular and rates apply to
Mrs. J. J. DEAN, Pigeon Cove, Mass.

The Harbor View
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Situated directly on Gloucester Bay. Long piazzas. Homelike rooms. Special attention given to table. Booklet and terms on application. W. F. OSBORNE.

No "Strenuous Life" Here
Devereux Mansion and Cottages
MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS

Perfect rest and comfort. Spacious grounds; unobstructed ocean view. Ideal bathing, boating, and fishing. Cuisine unsurpassed. Circulars on request.
M. E. ROBERTS.

MASSACHUSETTS

Menauhant Hotel
Menauhant (Cape Cod), Mass.

Directly on the beach. Grand water view. Clientele of the best. The purest of spring water. Noted for its cuisine of exceptional excellence. Yachting unsurpassed. Fine roads. Tennis club. Music. Absolutely the coolest spot, and most luxurious bathing on Atlantic Coast. June to October. Booklet on application. FLOYD TRAVIS, Proprietor.

NANEPASHEMET
MARBLEHEAD NECK, MASS.

Opens June 14th. Finest location on the North Shore. Every room has ocean view. Special rates for June. Send for circular.
E. G. BROWN, Proprietor.

NEAR BOSTON
Milton Hill House
MILTON, MASS.

A well-kept and attractive house equipped with baths and modern conveniences, of easy access to Boston by both steam and electric cars; it is especially adapted to persons desiring to visit the city, and at the same time to live in country surroundings where the walks and drives are beautiful. References required. Address all communication to
MILTON HILL HOUSE, Milton, Mass.

LEDGEHURST | **Berkshire**
MONTEREY, MASS. | **County**
Near Lake Garfield.
Send for booklets. Rates, $8.00 to $10.00.

NAHANT, MASS.
THE ROCKLEDGE

One of the most beautiful locations on the north shore. L. E. PARENT.

NAHANT, MASS.
THE WHITNEY HOMESTEAD

NOW OPEN. **Mrs. Harriet E. Teal.**

Nantucket, Massachusetts

Wanted, adult boarders from June 25th to September 15th. Good board and rooms. Centrally located. ELIZABETH M. FOLGER.

Rosemont, Bedford Terrace
Northampton, Mass.

Four hours from New York and three hours from Boston. At the foot of Mt. Tom and Mt. Holyoke Range. Magnificent scenery, mountain air, all city conveniences and country advantages. First-class table. One of the most beautiful and elegantly furnished homes in New England. No children received. For particulars address L. CONKLIN.

PINE RIDGE—For the active, out-of-door treatment of Neurasthenia. For circular, address the Matron, Pine Ridge, **Northboro, Mass.**

SUNSET COTTAGE, Osterville, Mass. Where people of quiet tastes can pass a restful summer, and there is enough to entertain one. Driving, boating, and bathing. Miss J. F. CARRET.

The Ocean View Pigeon Cove, Mass.
Open June 15th to Sept. 15th. Booklets.
H. W. DUNKLEE Pro.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE HILLS, Maplewood Farm. Pleasant rooms, shade, piazza, piano; daily mails; church; boating, tennis, croquet; beautiful scenery; fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, and eggs. Terms $5.50 to $7. Circular. Miss E. S. Rockwell, Otis, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Manomet Point Plymouth, Mass. | **ARDMORE INN** E. A. KEITH, Prop.

Seashore and country combined. A charming place to spend a vacation. The Inn is an old-fashioned, comfortable, well-kept house, with the best of water supply and sanitary plumbing, plenty of shade, fine bathing beach, fresh and salt water fishing, boating and outdoor games, delightful drives, grounds 26 acres in extent. Inn opens June 27th. Illustrated folder on application. Rooms secured now.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

A gentleman and his wife can find delightful accommodations in a private house through July for $18 per week. Lock Box 73.

CLIFFORD HOUSE, PROVINCETOWN, MASS., Tip End of Cape Cod. Fishing, sailing, bathing, drives House centrally located, high ground, electric lights, telephone. Booklet. George A. Merrill.

TIP END **OCEAN VIEW** **CAPE COD**

Provincetown, Mass.

An ideal place for health, rest, and recreation. 200 feet from the water. Rooms large, airy. Table excellent. Number limited to 20. Open June 1st. William S. Birge, M.D.

The Granite Shore

ROCKPORT, MASS.

An up to date Hotel opposite the most beautiful surf-bathing beach on Cape Ann.

HERBERT A. DUNKLEE, Prop.

Loring Villa, Salem, Mass. Guests accommodated for the summer. Restful, healthy home. Modern conveniences. Large shady grounds; high locality. Near electrics and water. Address Mrs. Louise Maeder-Bray

South Shore **Colonial Cottage** Now open for the season.

Seashore and country combined. Modern house, accommodates 25 guests; farm connected, near station; 42 minutes from Boston; State roads; excellent harbor, bathing.
Address Box 91, Scituate, Mass.

Terrace Top Shelburne Falls, Mass. A region unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. Airy rooms, ample closets, pure spring water, excellent table and attendance; refined, accessible. City ref.

CAPE COD MASS. **BALLSTON BEACH INN and Surf Cottages by the Ocean,** with table board; low rates. Address **Ballston Beach Co.,** Truro, Mass.

"THE BREAKWATER"

WOODS HOLE, MASS.

Opens about June 15. Most delightful location on Cape Cod. Fine bathing (temperature of water 65° to 75°), sailing, fishing, golf, tennis. Two sun parlors. Send for circular.
W. F. BOWMAN, Prop.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FITZGERALD COTTAGE

BETHLEHEM, N. H.

Quiet, homelike, healthful, farm connected, pure spring water, good table, open fire, furnace, telephone, tennis. $7 to $10 a week.

HILLSIDE INN, White Mountains. Modern; fine table. $8 up. All popular amusements; finest mountain drives. Ill. booklet. L. T. Clawson, Prop., Bethlehem, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

No Hay Fever.

The worst case finds perfect relief at Dixville Notch. There, said the late Rev. F. A. Horton, the victim can "live like a Christian," while enjoying all the sports and delights of this famous resort. Unlimited trout-fishing and camping; tennis, lawn-bowls, trap-shooting, and sound sleep.

Open June 30 to October 1. Write for booklet A, with fine views of the glorious mountain scenery.

THE BALSAMS

Dixville Notch, N. H. (White Mts.)

CHAS. H. GOULD, Manager

Monadnock Mountain House

FITZWILLIAM, N. H. El. 2,100 ft. Quiet assured over July 4th. Open June 20th to Oct. 1st. Miss Frances J. Ayer, Mgr.

Hunts' Forest Hill Hotel and Cottages

FRANCONIA, N. H.

In the White Mts.

Reservation now made. Booklets and floor plans upon application.
F. M. HUNT, Prop.

MT. LAFAYETTE HOUSE

FRANCONIA, N. H.

In White Mountains

Homelike surroundings and courteous attention. Booklets on application.
H. H. BURPEE, Prop.

Lake View Inn Among lakes and mountains.

Altitude 1,200 ft.; good fishing; table the best; modern improvements. Write for booklet. E. L. SMITH, Prop., Hillsboro Center, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

ASQUAM LAKES

The Asquam House

HOLDERNESS, N. H.

A high-class modern hotel on Shepard Hill, on shore of Asquam Lakes, commanding a view of lakes and mountains that is unsurpassed. Driving, boating, fishing, bathing, etc. Free from hay fever. Booklets.
H. F. DORR, Prop.

Willoughby House **Holderness, N.H.**

One of the best locations on Lake Asquam; fine view, long distance telephone, mail daily.

The Pequawket Inn

WHITE MOUNTAINS

Situated amidst a wealth of mountain scenery. Homelike excellence. Booklets.
C. C. SMALL, **Intervale, N. H.**

THE IDLEWILD

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

Opens June 25th. Address Miss LOUISE CRAIG, 36 High St., Brookline, Mass.; after June 1st address **INTERVALE, N. H.**

Highland House

Jefferson Highlands, N. H.

Open June 15. Altitude 1,650 ft. Milk and cream in abundance from our own cows. Accommodations for fifty. For plan of rooms and rates address J. L. Pottle & Son, Props.

The Outlook, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Most beautiful and healthful spot on Lake. Mountains and Lakes. Boating, bathing, fishing. Geo. H. Gould, Georges Mills, N.H.

Foster Cottage **LISBON, N. H.**

A beautiful mountain home June 1st. Rates $6 to $8. Booklet. Mrs. J. L. FOSTER.

White Mountains

Breezy Hill House and Cottage.

Close to Sugar Hill. EBEN FISH, Lisbon, N.H.

One of the prettiest, most unique and up-to-date resorts in New Hampshire.

The OAKBIRCH INN and BUNGALOWS

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, ALTON BAY, N. H.

Now open. Visit it and be convinced.
JOHN SKELTON, Jr., Mgr.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. (Southern shore). Good elevation, grand scenery, spring water, free boats. Telephone. Booklets. Matt Kimball, R. F. D. 1, Lakeport, N. H.

HOUSE OR TENT? Red Oaks, Moultonboro, N. H., on the southern slope of the Ossipees. Comfort, restfulness, enjoyment, health. New house, good table.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, Prospect House, Meredith, N. H. Midway between Meredith and Center Harbor. 1,400 ft. elevation; farm connected; circulars.

WHITE MTS.

THE KEARSARGE

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

A Select Family Summer Hotel

Accommodates 250 guests. Open from June 30th to Oct. 1st. New management. Superior golf course, tennis, orchestra. For illustrated booklet and rates, address
A. N. W. SMITH, Manager.

MOAT MOUNTAIN HOUSE

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

A pleasant summer home one mile from the village. Golf, tennis, and croquet. Bathing in the river. Telephone and modern plumbing. For particulars address Thomas C. Eastman.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountains, N. H.
The Forest Glen
Open from May 1st to Nov. 1st.
Our booklets tell the story. Send for one.
C. J. BAILEY, No. Conway, N. H.

ISLES OF SHOALS
Off Portsmouth
Appledore and Oceanic Hotels
10 miles right out to sea. Hot sea baths. Excellent cuisine. Steamer makes close connections from Portsmouth with all N. Y. and Boston trains. Rates $21 per week. Season and family rates on application. Open June 27th. CHAS. J. RAMSDELL.

OCEAN WAVE HOUSE
200 feet from Ocean. High elevation
RYE, NORTH BEACH
NEW HAMPSHIRE
For booklet and terms, address
H. E. PUTNAM.

Grand View Cottage—Beautifully located in the White Mountains, immune from hay fever: moderate prices; trout fishing, beautiful drives and walks. Splendid sunsets. L. A. BLAKE, Manager. Sugar Hill, N. H.

The New Profile House
WHITE MOUNTAINS
One of the finest resort hotels in the country and now nearing completion will open June 25th for its first season. Where only the best can be obtained. 20 private cottages. C. H. GREENLEAF. Pres.
Boston—The Vendome—Commonwealth Ave.

THE WALPOLE INN Walpole N. H.
Opens May 24th, 1906
Circulars and floor plans on application.
COPLEY AMORY, Prop.
Mrs. M. F. HITCHINGS, Manager.

LOST RIVER HOUSE, WHITE MTS. Unsurpassed location; modern improvements; best spring water; fine table. $7 and $8 per week. Booklet on request. JOHN L. GOLDEN, Prop., Wildwood, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

The Newburgh, Asbury Park, N. J.
2nd Ave., block from ocean; capacity 200. Refined, homelike; established reputation for excellence. Booklet. A. T. ATKINSON.

HOTEL BAUR AU LAC
North Asbury Park, N. J.
1½ blocks from beach in select residential section; exclusive patronage; every modern improvement; May to Oct. N. Y. Booking Office 44 E. 31st St. A. S. TUTHILL.

THE FENIMORE
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Now open after extensive addition; private baths; elevator, etc. Booklet. THOS. NOBLE.

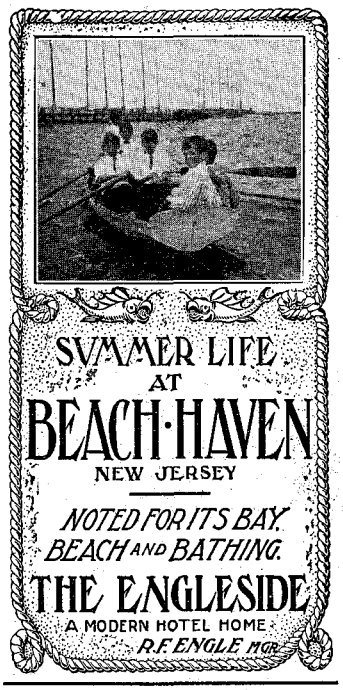
THE SAVOY
Chelsea, Atlantic City. Directly on the beach. Stationary washstands in every room. Fresh and salt water baths. Double piazzas three sides of house. Miss HANLEY.

THE TOURAINE, Oriental Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. Overlooking the ocean. A most attractive place to realize full benefit of a sojourn by the sea. BOYER & THOMAS.

The Sagamore—9th Av. and ocean, Belmar, N. J. Select, homelike. Seashore and country attractions. Capacity 65. $8-$12 weekly. $1.50-$2 per day. Special June rate.

The Wellington North Asbury Park, N. J.
Beach front hotel. Select and homelike. Rooms with bath. No malaria; no mosquitoes. Illustrated booklet. B. BIGGS SMITH.

NEW JERSEY



The Salt Breath of the Sea Brings Health

GALEN HALL
Hotel and Sanatorium
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Elegant new Building with every convenience for comfort and health. Over seventy medicinal and other Baths given. Sea water largely used.
F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

New Philadelphia, Ocean Grove. Ocean pathway. Directly on beach. Unobstructed view of ocean and auditorium; broad verandas overlooking sea. Mrs. C. A. COX.

THE SHELDON HOTEL
Ocean Grove, N. J. Fine location near beach. Capacity 300. New bath rooms; modern plumbing. New York address, 640 Madison Ave. cor. 59th St. Chas. W. Fuess.

Highland House OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
Near Ocean, Lake and Auditorium. Twentieth season under same management. June, $8 a week; July, $8 to $10 a week; $1.50 a day.
FERRIS D. ROSECRANS.

United States Hotel
OCEAN GROVE, N. J. One block to ocean, unobstructed view. A place for particular people. Capacity 200. Rates $9 to $15. Booklet. F. B. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

THE YORKSHIRE
North Asbury Park, N. J., Sixth Ave., near the beach. Reduced rates for June and Sept. Booklet. HARRY DUFFIELD, Prop.

NEW JERSEY

LLEWELLYN INN Orange, N. J.
Combines advantages of the country with easy access to New York (12 miles). Special rates for the summer. F. HERNANDEZ, Prop.

THE TREMONT
SEA GIRT, N. J.
1886-1906
Directly on the beach. Every room the same full ocean view. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.
WILBURTON
BY-THE-SEA
Directly on the Beach
Cottage Annex opens June 1st. Hotel opens June 16th. Rooms en suite with private baths. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 200. June to October.
A. C. & S. H. LETCHWORTH.

THE COLONIAL
SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Open June 1st
Misses VANDERHOOF & REYNOLDS

SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Select accommodations for a few guests. Excellent table. BERTRAM COTTAGES.

WINSLOW INN WINSLOW N. J.
Dry, balmy air. Very healthful. Quiet and restful. Modern Hotel. 60 acres of private grounds. Bowling, billiards, riding, driving. 2½ hours from New York; 38 minutes from Philadelphia. One mile west Automobile road from Atlantic City to Philadelphia. Fine roads, Garage; attractive rates. Booklet.

NEW YORK CITY

7 and 9 E. 43d St.—Select family house. Centrally located opposite Manhattan Hotel. Excellent table and modern conveniences. References. Mrs. A. E. CRAWFORD.

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS
AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Hotel Ausable Chasm
At the famous Ausable Chasm. New and modern in all appointments; grand scenery; ideal drives and walks; golf and tennis: our own dairy and gardens; pure artesian well water; special rates to families and parties; cottages to rent. Write for terms.
J. HENRY OTIS, Gen. Mgr.
Ausable Chasm, N. Y.

THE GRAND VIEW
Lake Placid, Adirondacks, N. Y.
A first-class Hotel with all modern appointments. Under new efficient permanent management. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating.
For booklet, etc., address
THOS. PARKES, Manager, Hotel Hamilton, 132 West 45th St., New York City.

Hurricane Lodge IN THE ADIRONDACKS
HOUSE quiet, comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,760 ft. 900 ft. above and overlooking Keene Valley. Write for booklet. Terms $12 to $20 per week. Special low rates for June and for families coming for the summer.
G. H. STEVENS, Mgr., HURRICANE, ESSEX CO., N. Y.

Adirondacks — CRAWFORD'S
Essex Co., N. Y. $10 to $16. Booklet.
E. M. CRAWFORD, Owner and Manager.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS

TAYLOR HOUSE

AND COTTAGES

Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and select. For particulars and Booklet address

C. F. TAYLOR, Jr., Manager

Taylors-on-Schroon, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS

STAR LAKE INN

STAR LAKE P. O., N. Y., 2,000 feet elevation; accommodates 200; good boating and fishing; grand scenery; no hay fever; electricity; orchestra; telephone; rooms with bath; rates reasonable. Booklet. Address INGLEHART & SAYLES, Proprietors.

ADIRONDACKS **Irwin Lodge** Open July 1st

Fourth Lake Fulton Chain. Write for information Mrs. C. D. PETRIE, Old Forge, N.Y.

Adirondacks

SUNSET CAMP AND COTTAGES

Write for booklet and New York references.

R. BENNETT, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

Under-Cliff **on Lake Placid in the heart of the Adirondacks**

A long-established and popular resort, patronized largely by families and parties of friends, insuring a charming social life. Many rooms and cottages already engaged. Early application to Miss L. M. BURNHAM, Undercliff, Essex Co., N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains **HUNTER'S HOME**

17th season. An ideal spot in the Bouquet Valley. Special rates for families, also for June and September. References furnished upon application with descriptive booklets.

LAVERTY BROS., Props., Elizabethtown, New York.

Adirondack Inn

SACANDAGA PARK

Adirondack Mountains, N. Y.

Healthful climate. Charming environment. Every comfort. Superior table. Golf, tennis, fishing, boating, driving, etc. Prouty's Orchestra, 16 pieces. C. O. Chamberlin, Propr.

RALPH'S

The Adirondacks **Now Open**

Beautiful scenery; excellent boating. F. G. SHUFELT, Upper Chateaugay Lake, Ralph, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS **Camp Mohawk and Cottages**

Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain. Write for booklet. Mrs. H. H. LONGSTAFF, Old Forge, N.Y.

Fernwood Hall, Lake Ozonia.—Restful home in the Adirondacks. 2,000 acres forest, mountain, and lake. Booklet. Mrs. Frederic M. Heath, St. Regis Falls, N. Y.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Banner House **on Chateaugay Lake**

Booklets at Outlook Bureau.

Address J. S. KIRBY, **Bannerhouse,** N.Y.

HIAWATHA LODGE AND COTTAGES, on the shores **Spectacle Lake, ADIRONDACKS.** Golf, boating, and fishing. For booklet address JOHN R. MacDONALD, Corey's, Franklin Co., N.Y.

ADIRONDACKS

Interbrook Lodge **Keene Valley, N. Y.**

500 ft. above and overlooking the valley. Heart of Mts., direct trail to Marcy. Golf and tennis. $8 to $10. Illustrated booklet. M. E. LUCK

Spa Sanatorium **Ballston Spa, N. Y.**

Restful home. Modern equipments, 6 miles from Saratoga. A. I. THAYER, M.D.

MALLARD INN, BELLPORT, L. I. May 15. Water sports, golf, tennis. $2 per day upwards. June special rates. M. H. WHITE, Phone 34 Bellport.

NEW YORK

GOLDTHWAITE INN

on the Great South Bay

BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND

"The Capri of America." Cool, comfortable, charming. With bluff site and neighboring pine trees, it combines the Adirondacks and the seashore. The Great South Bay offers the perfection of sailing, also motor-boating, rowing, and fishing. Golf links, tennis, driving, etc. An ideal place for family summering and week-end visits. Now open; accommodations for eighty guests. Address

THE GOLDTHWAITE INN, Bellport, L. I.

Pine Tree Inn **MT. PROSPECT, Binghamton, N. Y.**

Altitude 1500 ft. Views, air, water, roads, fare, and company fine. Booklet. References. Rates $7 to $10.

Capacity 20. Exclusive. W. B. CLEVES.

OLD "DU BOIS" HOMESTEAD

Catskill-on-the-Hudson

This old homestead, located on the bank of the river, has recently been enlarged and fitted with modern conveniences; it has extensive lawns, flower beds, and abundance of fruit; also ample docking facilities for yachts.

Its many attractive and desirable features make it an ideal summer resting place for people of refined tastes.

For particulars address

DU BOIS HOMESTEAD

Catskill, New York

Prospect Park Hotel

CATSKILL, N. Y.

On a high cliff overlooking the Hudson. Commands a fine view of both river and mountains. Will open in June under new management. Private baths have been added, and many improvements are now being made. Circular. Address FRANK N. ROGERS.

The Lake House **Crown Point on Lake Champlain**

In the Adirondacks. Near the Forts Crown Point and Ticonderoga of Revolutionary times. Beautiful drives; fine sand beach for bathing; boating, fishing, all outdoor amusements. Write for booklet. Terms $10 upwards per week. M. GILLIGAN'S SONS, Prop's.

Grand View Mt. House

E. Windham, N. Y.—Catskills' finest location. El. 3,000 ft; view 5 States; refined surroundings. Rates $10 up. A. J. GALER.

NEW YORK

The Gleason Health Resort

ELMIRA, NEW YORK

All forms of baths, electricity, massage; elevation 1,000 ft. Fine climate; all modern conveniences. **Dr. JOHN C. FISHER,** resident physician. Write for booklet to **Edward B. Gleason, Prop.**

Fishers Island, N. Y.

MANSION HOUSE

and Cottages

Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Music

For illustrated circular address

A. T. HALE, Manager

The Whittley House, Highland, N.Y. Modern conveniences, quiet and healthful. No sick, or no children under eight. $7 to $10 a week. Capacity 50. Booklet. Excursion by boat $1.25. J. P. WHITTLEY.

Clarendon Hotel **Holland Patent N. Y.**

A quiet place at moderate rates. Large, airy rooms, gas, steam heat, and sanitary plumbing. Beautiful country walks and drives among the foothills of the Adirondacks. Special rates for families after Sept. 1st. Excellent train service week days and Sundays. For booklet and information address

IRA D. THOMSON, Proprietor.

The Wawonda Modern Hotel 2,000 ft. elevation **Shawangunk Mountains.** 118 miles from N. Y. City, via N. Y., O. & W. Ry. Ask for booklets. O. HASLAU, Liberty, N. Y.

MILLBROOK INN

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN

Telephone, 25 Millbrook, N. Y.

F. FIEGER, Manager.

WELKIN HALL. Beautiful summer home; highest elevation at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.; lighted by electricity; newly furnished, strictly first class; views from house as far as eye can reach are unsurpassed in any part of State; stabling for horses. One hour from Grand Central Depot; commutation 26 cents round trip; no children under 15 years. Terms and booklet on request. Meals or dinners for auto parties served at all hours. TOWNSEND MATHEWS, Proprietor, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

The Annlee Cottage **In Shaker Village MOUNT LEBANON, N. Y.**

will open on June 15th, to ladies who desire a quiet, restful place. It will be under the management of the Shakers, who will be interested in the comfort of their patrons. Rates $2 per day. Address all communications to Emma J. Neale, Mount Lebanon, Columbia Co., N. Y.

No Mosquitoes, No Flies, at the

MURRAY HILL

MURRAY ISLE, N. Y.

(1,000 Islands)

Best shaded and best family hotel on the St. Lawrence. Write for booklet and send address of congenial friends who may be interested. Post Office Box O, Murray Isle, N. Y.

Newburgh on Hudson **"The Pines"**

One mile from 3 R.R. stations and steamboat dock. Large airy rooms; shady grounds; outdoor games; stable accommodations, also autos. LOOMIS & VAN SCIVER.

THE BAY HOUSE

ORIENT, LONG ISLAND

An ideal spot for summer outing, homelike and comfortable. Booklet. C. B. KING & SON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW YORK

HILL TOP HOUSE Pompey, N. Y.

A select summer home. 1,800 ft. elevation. Delightful drives, mountain air and scenery. Relief from hay fever. Address C. A. Petrie.

DUTCHESS HILLS

SOUTHERN PORTION BERKSHIRES

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL

AND COTTAGES

QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

Nearest high-class Mountain Resort to New York City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Golf, tennis, orchestra. Booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor

ON LAKE GEORGE

The Sagamore

One of the finest Summer Resorts in the Country.

T. EDMUND KRUMBHOLZ
Sagamore, N. Y.

SARATOGA SPRINGS

WINDSOR HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 25th
Special Rates on Application
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITTIER INN SEA GATE, New York Harbor.

The most delightful spring and summer resort near New York. The house is new, with all modern appointments, steam heat, private baths and balconies.

Terry Homestead | **Stamford New York**

Has what you want. Beauty, Comfort, Improvement, Modern Equipment, Regulation Tennis. Address
A. W. TERRY, Stamford, N. Y.

The Rexmere Churchill Hall Hotel Hamilton — BEAUTIFUL Stamford IN THE Catskills

E. GRIFFITH, Mgr., now booking at Hicks Bldg., cor. 28th Street and Broadway, New York. Tel. 4748 Mad.
S. E. CHURCHILL, M.D., Prop.

ROSEMONT, TARRYTOWN

Delightful surroundings, magnificent views, extensive shady lawn, excellent table, large rooms. Tennis, croquet.
R. A. SMITH, 88 Paulding Ave.

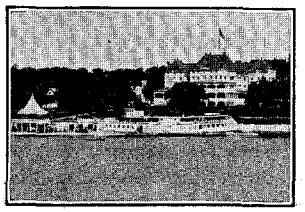
The Hotel Frontenac

1,000 ISLANDS

St. Lawrence River

A magnificent Hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N.Y. (also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.), or New York City office, 289 Fourth Ave., Town and Country Bureau.

NEW YORK



The Columbian

1,000 ISLAND PARK, N. Y.

L. A. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

The most delightful location at the Thousand Islands. Opens June 15th.

REST AWHILE CLUB. Country house. Northern Westchester Hills. Simplicity, hospitality, peace. Modern improvements. Commuting distance from New York. Miss G. I. S. ANDREWS, "Pine Lodge," West Somers, New York.

ROXMOR WOODLAND. Ulster Co. N. Y.

A secluded resort offering home comforts and service. Descriptive booklet on application.

LODGES, TENTS, and CAMPS at Roxmor. Table board furnished.

PENNSYLVANIA

DINGMAN'S FERRY, PA.

HIGH FALLS HOTEL

In the highlands of the upper Delaware. Magnificent roads, beautiful scenery; boating, bathing, and fishing; private trout brook. House fitted with sanitary plumbing. Pure spring water exclusively used. Vegetables from hotel garden. Automobile to meet trains or tour valley. Riding and driving horses; garage; music every evening. Open from May until November 15. Send for booklet.

PHILIP F. FULMER, Jr., Proprietor

The Summit View, Towanda, Pa. Refined country home, modern conveniences; capacity 20 guests. Beautiful country, excellent accommodations, good table, vegetable gardens, boating, bathing, driving; booklets, references. Proprietress trained nurse. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

BLUFF HOUSE

MILFORD

Pike Co., Pa.

OPENS JUNE 20; 95 miles from New York city, via Erie Railroad; accommodates 350; most charming resort on bank of Delaware River; all modern conveniences; orchestra, golf, baseball, tennis, magnificent roads, boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; no mosquitoes; cuisine unexcelled. Send for illustrated booklet.

P. N. BOURNIQUE, Proprietor.

Berwick Inn Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

"The Sunset" Wernersville, Pa.

4 hours from New York. The greatest health and pleasure resort in Pennsylvania. High elevation, superb scenery. An ideal spot must be seen to be appreciated. Address
J. D. MOYER, M.D.,
Mountain Sunset P. O., Pa.

The Summit View Towanda, Pa. Trained nurse will board, care for and chaperon six boys and four girls for the summer in refined country home. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

RHODE ISLAND

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

The Spring House

Splendid location, all ocean view, continual cool breezes. Orchestra, dancing, tennis, bathing. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL, Prop.

Block Island, R. I. Hotel Manisses, Annex & Cottages. 15 miles at sea; direct daily steamboat connection with New York; surf bathing; telegraph; orchestra; moderate rates. Booklet. Representative Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., N. Y.

VAILL COTTAGES

SOUTH BLUFFS, BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

June 23. Golf, tennis, driving, sailing, fishing, bathing, music. Good table; pure soft spring water. Rooms with board by day or season. 4½ hours from N. Y. Illustrated booklet.

HOPEWORTH

SANITARIUM

Bristol, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1883

On shore of Narragansett Bay

NO INSANE

W. C. CANFIELD, M.D.

The Gladstone

NARRAGANSETT PIER

RHODE ISLAND

Opens Wednesday, June 20, 1906

Large, modern hotel overlooking the ocean; accommodates 350 guests. Surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and equipped with every convenience that modern luxury can suggest; splendid beach; bathing, fishing, polo, tennis, golf, superb drives. Pure water from Gladstone Springs. Write for literature.

ANDREW RADEL, Prop.,
A. L. SMITH, Mgr.

JAMESTOWN, opposite **Newport. Thorndike Hotel** and **8 new Cottages,** furnished. Charming location on shores of Narragansett Bay; 15 min. to Newport by ferry. WM. P. KENNEY, Manager.

Weekapaug Inn

Directly on the Ocean between Watch Hill and Point Judith

A charming and restful spot, always cool and comfortable. No better bathing, fishing, and boating anywhere on the coast. A good livery and fine touring cars. Tennis and golf. Excellent table with fresh sea-food.

Quiet and elegant furnishings distinguish this house, which has a select patronage. Open June 20th. For booklet and terms address
F. C. BUFFUM, Weekapaug, R. I.

PLIMPTON HOUSE, Watch Hill, R. I.—A first-class modern hotel. Capacity 250. Has elevator, private baths, electric light, orchestra. Golf, tennis, fishing, bathing, boating. Address for booklet, R. J. SENSOR.

VERMONT

The Lodge Basin Harbor, Vt. on Lake Champlain

Near steamer landing. Safe boating and bathing. Circulars. F. M. STRONG.

CHESTER, Vt.—The Maples. Delightful summer home. Pure water, bath, hot and cold; piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. The MISSES SARGEANT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VERMONT

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN
BURLINGTON, VT.

"GRASSMOUNT"

This historic **Van Ness Mansion,** commanding a view of the lake and Adirondacks, will be open July 1–Sept. 25 to a limited number of guests who would appreciate spacious grounds, grand old trees, and a refined home. References required. Terms, $10 per week and upward. Address for pictures and particulars till July 1st, Mrs. CLARA B. MORRIS, 34 Park St., Montclair, N. J.

Historic Bennington, one of the most healthful and picturesque places in the Green Mountains. **The Walloomsac Inn.** 140 year record. Write for booklet. WALTER H. BERRY, Prop., Bennington, Vt.

Lake Champlain. "The Poplars." Nearly opposite Port Henry, N. Y. Historic ground. Healthful location. Good table. E. A. Trimble, Prop., Chimney Point, Vt.

A few boarders wanted in pleasant home near **LAKE CHAMPLAIN.** Large grounds, large rooms, abundance of fruit, etc. References exchanged. M., Box 52, Shelburne, Vt.

HYDE MANOR SUDBURY, VT. Capacity 250 guests. In the heart of the Green Mountains. SPECIAL RATES FOR JUNE. For illustrated booklet address A. W. HYDE & SON.

HOTEL LENOX

VERGENNES, VERMONT

A high-class summer resort in the "Green Hills of Vermont;" electric lights, music, etc. GEO. F. KIMBALL, Prop.

Maple Dell Farm West Townshend, Vt.

Large brick house; piazzas; maple shade; lawn; fine roads; good fishing; abundant table; 2,000 ft. elevation. CHAS. JONES.

VIRGINIA

Warm Sulphur Springs Bath Co., Va.

are now open for guests. For circulars and terms address Mrs. JOHN L. EUBANK, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SUMMER CAMPS

Life in Tents on Maine Lakes

WYONEGONIC

Camps for Girls and Women

Well-known and thorough-going Camps in the pine woods, **Bridgton, Maine.** Select associates and best of care. Fleets of Rangeley boats and canoes, saddle horses, nature study, sketching, etc., all in care of experts. Coaching parties to Mount Washington. Illustrated literature. (Telephone.) Mr. and Mrs. C. E. COBB, Bridgton, Maine.

CLUB ON MOOSE POND for college girls and older campers, with special rates to parties by the week or month. **Open June, July, Aug., Sept.**

Aloha Select Camp for Girls

Second Season. Lake Morey, Fairlee, Vt.

We receive a number of girls into our summer home. Substantial, furnished house for headquarters; also board-floor tents. Healthful location, fine scenery. Boating, bathing, tennis, handicraft, nature-study, coaching, horseback riding, picnics, etc. Experienced camp councilors. Girls' health and welfare our first care.

Also THE ALOHA HOME FOR GIRLS Oct. 1—June 1, at Hanover, N. H., a beautiful, healthful college town. Fine intellectual, social and religious influences.

Highest references given and required. For illustrated book, address Mr. and Mrs. E. L. GULICK, Hanover, N. H., till May 1; later, Fairlee, Vt. In writing, refer to this periodical.

Camp Oxford A SUMMER CAMP FOR BOYS

Superior in every appointment. Booklet. A. F. Caldwell, A.M., Oxford, Me.

SUMMER CAMPS

Camp Talofa

FOR BOYS

White Mountains, N. H.

Day's drive from Mount Washington. **Week's coaching trip through the White Mountains.** Canoeing trip through Moosehead Lake Region; excellent fishing. Boats, water sports, track athletics, tennis. Camp Lodge has accommodations for all boys in case of unpleasant weather. Tutoring if desired. For booklet, address

F. E. BOGUES, B.A., Tarrytown, N.Y., or F. C. DUDLEY, M.A., Polytechnic Preparatory School, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAMP WAWONA Eighth Season

Includes all the best features of a high grade camp for boys. Location and equipment the best. Booklet. O. E. BOURNE, W. Swanzey, N. H.

ADIRONDACK CAMP

FOR BOYS

Lake George. Season, July 2—Sept. 8

Outdoor life under ideal conditions.

Boys 10 to 16. Address ELIAS G. BROWN, A.B., M.D., 481 W. 145th St., New York City.

CAMP WACHUSETT

Lake Asquam, Holderness, N. H.

Fourth season. Boating, canoeing, fishing, swimming, water sports. Instruction by a specialist about the birds, insects, flowers, and minerals of the region. Tutoring, if desired. Highest references. If you are going abroad, send your sons to Camp Wachusett. Send for circular to the Rev. LORIN WEBSTER, Holderness School, Plymouth, N. H.

CAMP INGLEVIEW for adults, **Lake Winnipesaukee, N. H.** Cottage, tents, pine grove, sandy beach, boating, daily mail. A delightful place. Write to Mrs. CARRIE F. HALEY, Milford, Mass.

NAUTICAL CAMP, Wychmere, Casco Bay, Maine. Cruising from Cape Cod to Bar Harbor. One design racing fleet. Power boat. Deep sea fishing and dredging. Canoe trips into the Maine woods. Baseball team, track team. Special tutoring. Booklet. D. B. MACMILLAN, Phys. Director, Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

Camp Pukwana for **GIRLS** **Lake Winnipesaukee** New Hampshire, White Mountains. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, 127 W. 56th St., N. Y.

CAMP COMO White Mountains
For Girls
Gorham, N. H. Delightful and invigorating climate. Mountain climbing; coaching tours; boating, swimming, and tutoring. Mrs. B. E. HUNTON, Newton Center, Mass.

Camp Chesterfield

at LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.

Summer Camp for Boys

Athletics, Manual Training, Tutoring. Fifth season. Highly recommended. Equipment the best. College men in charge. Everything for your boy's welfare. Booklet for the asking. Edgar Burr Smith, Brattleboro, Vt.

TRINITY SCHOOL, Morristown, N. J. Boys cared for during the summer vacation; instruction if desired. Country life, good discipline. Highest references. Terms moderate. Address W. H. C. LYLBURN, Trinity School, Morristown, N. J.

SUMMER CAMPS

Natural Science Camp

KEUKA LAKE. Athletics, nature study, sports. The oldest and largest summer camp. There is always a reason for success. Booklet on application to ALBERT L. AREY, 1076 Bergen St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Camp So-High in the Adirondacks FOR BOYS. Genuine woods life, canoe trips, camping, under the care of experienced woodsmen and college men. July, August. "Harold and Chester, who were with you two months last summer, came out of the woods like Indians in physique and like gentlemen in deportment." Address GEORGE G. BROWER, M.A., Bordentown (N. J.) Military Institute, or CARL S. COIT, Potsdam, N. Y.

Summer Home and Camp for Girls

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Wells River, Vt.

In a pine grove. Camp with modern conveniences. Swimming, rowing, outdoor sports, handcrafts, tutoring if desired. Special department for small children with governess. *A specialty made of preparing for the fall examinations of the colleges and schools.* Address Miss FARWELL, The Castle, Tarrytown, N. Y.

EAST ANDOVER, New Hampshire.

Minnehaha Camp for Girls and Young Women

Eight hundred acres. Boating, camping, handicrafts, gardening, art. Experienced councilors. Booklet. Director, MARY L. READ, Columbia University, N. Y. City.

CAMP MANASQUAN for BOYS, West Point Pleasant, N. J. A summer camp for boys at the seashore. Boating, swimming, under care of Annapolis graduate. Supervision only by experienced teachers. Booklet. Address E. C. MANGOLD, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.

Hillcrest **CAMP** for **GIRLS** **Canaan, N. H.** Under the care of two Boston teachers. Miss SIMMONS, 130 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass.

In the heart of the Southern Catskills

CAMP WAKE ROBIN

For boys under 16 years of age June 28 to Sept. 6, $100

Physical training and athletics, fishing, swimming, tramping, mountain climbing, exploring expeditions, driving, etc. Special attention to proper and healthful cuisine. Purest of spring water. For booklet and particulars address E. B. MILLER, Woodland, N. Y.

Camp Eagle Point

For Girls—A summer on Lake Stinson in the White Mts.; boating, swimming, tennis, golf, nature study; handicrafts, conversational French and German, and free tutoring in elementary, academic, or college subjects; riding and driving; season $150. Miss VIRGINIA SPENCER, Ph.D. (Zurich), and Miss GRACE BIRD, Ph.B. (Wellesley and U. of Chicago). Present address Plymouth, N. H.

The Outlook

PROVES A MOST PROFITABLE MEDIUM FOR THE ADVERTISING OF

COUNTRY PROPERTY AND REAL ESTATE

SEND FOR CIRCULAR

Address THE OUTLOOK
287 Fourth Avenue New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED